THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XIX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890. NUMBER 2.

WASHING DIRTY LINEN

Voorhees' Resolution Causes a Lengthy Discussion.

The Tall Sycamore and Senator Edmunds Have a Tilt.

Some Famous Indiana Political Scandals Rehashed.

An Amendment Offered by Senator Edmunds is Adopted.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—Voorhees called up the resolution offered by him yesterday in relation to the alleged interference by members, United States district attorney at Indianapolis, to prevent the arrest of W. W. Dudley on the charge of violating the election laws of Indiana in the late presidential election and proceeded to address the senate. He spoke of the crime as having inflicted an indelible stain on the memorable election and impeached the integrity of the political result that followed. He said the crime was open, universally known and practically confessed by its perpetrators and yet, by constant vigilance and obstructing the law and denying and preventing justice, the crime had thus far gone unpunished. The beneficiary of a polluted ballot box, now in a high place, had felt compelled to shield the corrupt instrument from the penalties due such notorious guilt.

Voorhees sent to the clerk's desk and had read the notorious "blocks of five" letter and went on to say that the days and weeks which immediately followed the publication of that polluted and polluting campaign document, would always be remembered for the rapidity, audacity and fecundity with which the most self-evident falsehoods were conceived and put forth by the republican press to avoid the odium and escape the legal penalties of an organized attempt at wholesale bribery. The document emanating officially from the national republican committee had pointed out, he said, that an ample corruption fund was ready in hand and gave explicit directions for its use by agents selected for their skill in such rascality.

The speaker spoke of Dudley as the immediate personal representative in the national republican committee of Benjamin Harrison, then candidate for the presidency and now president of the United States. He had been put upon that committee at the earnest request of Harrison and between them were the most confidential and personal relations. They had been politically Siamese twins in the state of Indiana. When therefore the scheme of bribery and corruption was exposed on the 31st of October, Senator Quay, chairman of the national republican committee, and senator from the state of Pennsylvania, was summoned, and he arrived in Indianapolis, where he held repeated protracted conferences with those who held the fate of Dudley and the interests of the republican party in the hollow of their hands.

Quay—I say it is not true that in Indianapolis I conferred with those who held the republican party in the hollow of their hand, or conferred with anyone in regard to the Dudley case.

Voorhees—Does the senator deny that he called on President-elect Harrison in Indianapolis?

Quay—I called on President-elect Harrison.

Voorhees—The senator will not blame me if I draw the inference that he wanted the prosecution of Dudley stopped and he went to Indianapolis to see about it and he did say certain things in quarters where it would do the most good, and with emphasis which was not forgotten.

Voorhees went on to speak of Dudley's threats to use dynamite which he had in his pocket, in case of an attempt being made to inflict punishment upon him, and also to criticise severely the part which Judge Woods was represented as taking in preventing the finding of a bill of indictment against Dudley. In view of the indignity and injustice of the open outrage inflicted on the people of Indiana in the name and by the authority of the Republican National committee, aided and abetted by the action of the federal court, it would not seem strange that as the representative of that insulted people, he would like to know by whose instructions and by what law an officer of the government in Indianapolis felt himself warranted a few weeks ago in ordering the United States commissioner not to issue a warrant for Dudley's arrest when he ventured to return to Indianapolis for the first time in more than a year. In behalf of the people of Indiana he desired the attorney general of the United States to inform the senate whether when acting in his official capacity his subordinate was inspired by his instructions, or met now with his approval. No better opportunity could present itself to President Harrison than was now presented to define his connection with Dudley and with Dudley's crime. In conclusion Voorhees declared that bribe givers, bribe takers and all endorsers of bribery should be regarded as pirates, and enemies of the human race.

Edmunds offered an amendment for the preamble and resolution so as to strike out the preamble and make it read: That the attorney general, be, and is hereby instructed to inform the senate what instructions, if any, the department of justice has given District Attorney Chambers, of the district of Indiana, on the subject of the arrest of W. W. Dudley, or his exemption from arrest, and by what authority of law any such instructions have been given; and that copies of all such correspondence be transmitted to the senate.

Edmunds expressed, sarcastically, his admiration and concurrence in the beautiful tribute of the senator from Indiana, to the value of political morality. He also gave his adhesion to Voorhees' denunciation of political immorality. If Dudley had done the thing imputed to him, he had certainly committed, if not a crime against the United States, a crime against political morality, which the senator had so beautifully described, and which, as he said, was so essential to the safety and perpetuity of republican institutions. It might have been a forgery. There were instances of such political forgeries about the time of presidential elections, such as the Morey letter, but he was glad the leaders of the democratic party had apparently reformed, and that now at least, on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, there was evidence of allegiance to the principles of the only real democrat he ever heard of, General Jackson.

Voorhees—If the Dudley letter is a forgery why is it he has not brought libel suits against New York papers to trial?

Edmunds—If Dudley has any libel suits and does not prosecute them the defendants are entitled to have them dismissed. This letter, assuming it to be genuine, was an offense, I take it, against the laws of Indiana, and if this letter of Dudley's was used or attempted to be used to corrupt voters where is the majesty of the law in that noble state? In this connection Edmunds commented upon the failure of the democratic United States district attorney before the change of administration to bring the letter to the attention of the grand jury. "That democratic official," he said, "having apparently done his whole duty in sifting and preparing the evidence saw such a flood of light that he did not care to have any more hand in the business and resigned."

Edmunds intimated that the Dudley letter might have been suggested by one which had been sent out by Mr. Whitaker, of Martinsville, Indiana, chairman of the democratic county committee, on the 7th of September, 1888, and which was recently published in an editorial of the Terre Haute Express. The Dudley letter seemed to be a calf or twin-sister of this Whitaker letter, which he sent to the clerk's desk and had read. Edmunds continued: "Now this Whitaker letter may be a forgery, but its likeness to the so-called 'Dudley letter' is so perfect and peculiar that I should be bound to say, if I were a juror, that the man who wrote it on the 7th of September wrote the Dudley letter and palmed it off as a letter from the national republican committee."

Edmunds then branched off on the question of the recent political crimes in Indiana and spoke of the forgery of tally sheets in the Indianapolis election of 1886, for which Coy, a member of the common council, was sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months; how the democratic members of the common council refused to vote for his expulsion and how he drew his pay as member of the common council while at the same time serving his country in the penitentiary. He also offered a statement as to the inmates of the poor house and insane asylum being taken to the polls in Marion county under the direction of Miller, a former democratic treasurer of the county, where every one of them voted the straight democratic ticket. These, he said, were some samples of what had been sent to him. They were not peculiar to Indiana, but they had been going on as systematized, persistent, organized party frauds. All corruptionists should be punished and he hoped the senate would not stop until the corruption and dishonesty at elections should be utterly cast away.

Mr. Voorhees said that the senator from Vermont held the brief for the attorney general and spoke for him. He had been coached very thoroughly this morning by the attorney general in person. The Martinsville letter was nothing. There was no such letter. As to the Coy case, he had been sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months, by the most famous partisan, unfair and malicious court. But Coy had returned with a pardon, so far as the fine was concerned. So infamous were the rulings of Judge Wood which sent Coy to the penitentiary that people, irrespective of party, spat upon them and put their ban upon them the first opportunity they had.

At the close of the discussion, Edmunds's amendment was agreed to by a party vote, 31 to 24, and the resolution thus amended was adopted, Voorhees remarking that he would find some other way to ascertain the judgment of the law department on the action of its subordinate.

An Important Ruling.

DENVER, January 8.—Judge Allen, in the district court, this afternoon, granted a motion to quash the indictment against George Graham, who was recently indicted on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the state.

The motion to quash was argued in the George Graham case by District Attorney Stevens for the state and Mr. Patterson, A. M. Stevenson and Mr. Easley for the defense. After the motion to quash had been sustained in the Graham case Mr. Patterson asked to have the same applied in the case of State Secretary James Rice and Mr. Lawrence, and also as to Secretary Rice in the Collier & Cleave and case. Mr. Easley asked for the same order in the case of Mr. Weber. Judge Allen said that the attorneys had better file their motions, so he could pass upon them. District Attorney Stevens suggested that as the indictments were all alike the court might as well pass upon them now. Judge Allen then said that, it being admitted that there was nothing specific in the other indictments, the motions would be considered as within these cases and the indictments quashed for the same reasons. Judge Allen's decision is substantially as follows:

The indictment in this case charges the defendants with having falsely, fraudulently, wrongfully and wickedly obtained large sums of money from the state by false representations made with intent to defraud the state, and is based upon the provisions of section 8[illegible] of the general statutes relating to a conspiracy to do an unlawful act. It is provided by section 855 that "If any person or persons shall knowingly and designedly, by any false pretense or pretenses, obtain from any other person or persons, moneys, goods, wares, chattels, effects or any other valuable thing whatever with the intent to cheat or defraud any such person or persons of the same, every person so offending shall be deemed a cheat, and upon conviction shall be fined," etc.

Section 919 of the general statutes provide that: "Every indictment or accusation of a grand jury shall be deemed sufficiently technical and correct which states the offense in the terms or language of this code, or so plainly that the nature of the offense may be easily understood by the jury." The motion to quash is based on the following reasons, to-wit:

First—The said indictment does not state the means or the representations or pretenses by and through which the said defendant conspired to defraud the state of Colorado.

Second—It does not state facts sufficient to constitute an offense against the laws of the state of Colorado.

Third—The matters and things set forth in the said indictment do not constitute an offense against the laws of the state of Colorado.

The accused has the right to have a specification of the charge against him in this respect, in order that he may decide whether he should present his defense by motion to quash, demurrer or plea to the court, and that the court may determine whether the facts will sustain the indictment. The indictment should state the particulars, to inform the court as well as the accused. It must be made to appear—that is to say appear from the indictment, without going further—that the facts charged, will, if proved, support a conviction for the offense alleged. If the certainty and precision required by the established rules of criminal pleadings is lacking, it follows that such indictment is not good and sufficient in law, and when so defective no judgment of conviction should be pronounced on the same. The object of an indictment is:

First—To furnish the accused with such description of the charge against him as will enable him to make his defense and avail himself of his conviction or acquittal for protection against a further prosecution for the same cause, and

Second—To inform the court of the facts alleged so that it may decide whether they are sufficient in law to support a conviction, if one should be had.

A crime is made up of acts and intent and these must be set forth in an indictment with reasonable particularity, of time, place and circumstance. It is a crime to steal goods and chattels, but an indictment would be bad that did not specify with some degree of certainty the articles stolen. This because the accused must be advised of the essential particulars of the charge against him and the court must be able to decide whether the property taken was such as was subject to the laws regarding larceny. This indictment does not disclose what relation the defendants, or either of them, bore to the state or to each other officially or otherwise if any such relation existed. No transaction of any kind or character is referred to relating to the state nor is any particular act of the defendant or defendants referred to. We have no right to be influenced by or act upon any information not presented by the indictment.

Nothing can be taken by intendment against the defendant. The defendant under the law possesses no information as to what he is charged with except as disclosed by the indictment and under the rules of law he cannot be said to be informed by this indictment of the nature and cause of the accusation as guaranteed to him by the constitution, and as the rules of pleading should be applied. The law is not to fit a particular case. It ought not to be construed to apply to a given case in one way and to another in a different way. The authorities, which hold that in a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud by means of false pretenses, it is not necessary to state specifically such pretenses or to set out the means proposed by which the result was to be accomplished, I cannot agree with under our statute. I am convinced that a trial under this indictment would be futile, that it would incur a large and useless expense on the people of this county to no purpose, as I believe the indictment insufficient to sustain a judgment. The motion to quash will be sustained.

Bailey Davenport Dead.

ROCK ISLAND, January 9.—Bailey Davenport died this evening of influenza. He was the son of Colonel George Davenport, the pioneer, who was murdered. He was six times mayor of Rock Island and president of the People's National bank.

Unable to Agree.

DENVER, January 9.—A Holyoke, Colorado special says: After being out forty-two hours the jury in the white cap case came into the court at noon to-day and made a report that they could not agree on a verdict. They were discharged. The date for the second trial has not yet been decided upon.

JUDGE KELLEY DEAD.

The Veteran Member of the House Dies in Washington.

A Career of Nearly Thirty Years in Congress Closed.

Death Results from Cold Contracted Christmas Week.

Funeral Services to be Held in the Hall of the House.

"Pig Iron" Kelley Dead.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, died at 6:20 o'clock this evening. At the bedside were Mrs. Kelley, his daughter, Mrs. F. O. Horstman, his sons, William D. Kelley, jr., and A. B. Kelley, Dr. Stanton and Private Secretary Weir. He was conscious at the last, as he had been at intervals during the last two days. His remains will be buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

The immediate cause of Judge Kelley's death was intestinal catarrh, brought on by a cold contracted during Christmas week. For some years, however, he has been almost a constant sufferer from a cancerous growth in the side of his face, which was removed about six years ago by surgical operation. The relief thus obtained, however, was only temporary. The funeral service here will take place in the hall of the house of representatives on Saturday at noon. Judge Kelley was born in Philadelphia, April 12th, 1814. He was elected attorney general of Pennsylvania in 1845, and in 1846 was chosen a judge of the court of common pleas Pennsylvania. In 1860 he was delegate to the national republican convention and in the same year was elected to congress where he has served continuously ever since. He has served in the lower house longer than any other member, and for this reason is often called the "Father of the House." He for many years has been known as "Pig Iron Kelley."

Brice to Succeed Payne.

COLUMBUS, O., January 9.—The democratic members of the legislature convened this evening for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be voted for for United States senator to succeed Henry B. Payne. There were numerous rumors afloat to the effect that there had been a new combination during the afternoon, but they proved to be false. The caucus was called to order at 7:40 o'clock and the roll call showed 78 out of 77 members present, forty being necessary to a choice in caucus. Representative Hunt, of Shelby, presented the name of Calvin S. Brice, it being received with loud applause. Representative Haggerty presented the name of Hon. John H. Thomas, and Representative Forbes that of John A. McMahon. Several other names were presented.

The first ballot resulted: Brice 29, Thomas [illegible], McMahon 14, Baker 6, Hunt 2, Neal 2, Seney 2, McSweeney 4, Geddes 2, Outhwaite 1.

The name of Hunt was withdrawn and the second ballot resulted: Brice 53, Thomas 3, McMahon 18, Baker [illegible], Seney 2, Outhwaite 1.

Monnot, on behalf of Thomas, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to with a whirl and much enthusiasm.

The John Ward Case.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Judge O'Brien, in the supreme court chambers, heard the arguments of eminent counsel today on the motion of the national league of base ball clubs to restrain John M. Ward from playing with any other than the New York club. The motion was in reality only a preliminary step to a test case to decide whether the word "reserve" stipulates that a man shall be subject to the call of the league for more than one year. Evarts, Choate and Beaman appeared for the plaintiff and Anderson and Howland for the defendant. There were a number of prominent base ball players present.

Discussing Locations.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The senate special committee on the world's fair of 1892 met this morning. It was decided that St. Louis should be heard to-day, Chicago to-morrow, Washington on Friday, and New York on Saturday. Governor Francis opened the discussion in behalf of St. Louis.

Governor Francis said he and the gentlemen with him came representing a people who were hospitable by instinct and were schooled in entertaining. If they could not convince the committee that St. Louis was well able to take care of the great international exposition they would not lay claim to it. They believed great good would accrue to the nations from the location of the fair in St. Louis.

He was followed by Col. C. H. Jones, of St. Louis, who spoke in high eulogy of that city. He hoped that every foreign visitor coming to the exposition would visit Washington and see for himself the home and working of the federal government, but while that foreign visitor contemplated it he would naturally ask, "Whence comes the dynamic force that propels and the wealth that supports this mighty popular engine," and the exposition would point him directly to the wonderful Mississippi valley,—the principal seat of the nation's productiveness, and wherein not far distant would be found a population far outnumbering the teeming millions of Europe. In that valley lay St. Louis, the central ganglion of its distributing system. St. Louis asked the committee to consider these facts in locating the world's fair. One of the competing cities (meaning New York), he said, pointed to the ease with which that city could be reached by foreign visitors. If the desire was to make a good impression upon foreigners then unquestionably the fair should be held near the centre of the nation's productiveness and power. It was the question of our own population which should determine the location of the exposition and not the preference of the corporal's guard of foreigners who might possibly be induced to attend it.

In connection with the question of population Jones asked attention to the map hung up in the committee room with circles with a radius of five hundred miles around the cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis. The map shows, he said, a population of 20,100,000 around New York, 21,700,000 around Chicago, and 23,800,000 around St. Louis. These figures were based on the census of 1880. Taking the population of the present time, New York would represent 24,000,000, Chicago 27,000,000, and St. Louis 30,000,000.

The speaker then took up the question of transportation facilities, and showed that the railroad mileage within New York's circle was 34,000 miles; within the Chicago circle 65,000 miles, and within the St. Louis circle 70,000 miles.

Jones spoke at some length on the admirable sites around St. Louis, abundant water supply, hotel accommodations, etc., and closed by saying that if St. Louis' petition should be denied she will not retire sulking, but shall address herself promptly to set in motion the resources of her trade and territory to help the exposition to success.

Ex-Governor Stanford followed Mr. Jones in a brief address, after which the committee adjourned.

Urging Hallett's Name.

DENVER, January 8.—A Washington special to the Times says: Senators Teller and Wolcott called upon the president this morning in the interest of Judge Hallett as the successor to Judge Brewer as circuit judge. They had heretofore filed a strong letter urging Hallett's fitness and claims and had made other visits to the president and attorney general. This morning they had quite a protracted talk with President Harrison, setting forth in detail Hallett's experience, integrity and ability. The president listened with apparent interest, but did not indicate that he was inclined to make the appointment. As usual he was silent.

They have secured the assurance of their co-operation from the senators from the other states in the circuit, and will push the matter with the president. It is thought, however, that the impression is gaining ground here that the president's feelings lean decidedly to Judge Parker, of Fort Smith, Ark., and the indications are now decidedly favorable to Parker's appointment. It is believed that the matter will be settled in a few days.

Tariff Hearings.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The ways and means committee listened again this morning to several farmers as to their needs in the way of protection. Several paper makers were also heard. John L. McCabe, of an importing wood pulp company of New York, wanted the duty on wood pulp removed. E. L. Embree, representing an American company, asked for the retention of existing rates.

Several representatives of the leather interest wanted the duty on wool materially reduced or removed. Representatives of button manufacturers wanted protection of ivory, horn and other hard buttons. Friedman of New York, speaking on the button question, said that Bohemia is the curse of this country so far as the manufacturer is concerned. People there live like cattle and work for almost nothing, men, women and children.

Mr. Flower—Why don't they come over here?

Witness—A good many of them do. They are treated like dogs there, and when they come here become our labor agitators and our masters.

Mr. Breckinridge—They spend most of their time here then in reforming?

Governor Gear—They vote the democratic ticket, too, don't they?

Witness—Lots of them. [Laughter.]

James L. Call, of Orange, N. J., on behalf of the fur hat manufacturers, asked for an increase of duties. The duty proposed in the senate before would be insufficient and the business was threatened with extinction owing to English and Belgian competition.

A Church Squabble.

CHICAGO, January 8.—There is a factional fight on in St. Luke's Episcopal church, of this city, between the vestrymen and the rector, Rev. Charles J. Adams. The latter came from Denver last March, and dissatisfaction soon began to crop out. The vestrymen finally asked him to resign. He refused to do this and then they preferred charges against him to Bishop McLaren. It was charged that he kept the candles burning all the time in St. Luke's church, and also that he walked into a saloon with two members of the congregation and set up beer. The accusations were heard by a committee and dismissed. Then nine of the ten vestrymen resigned and 75 of 125 members of the congregation left. That is the way matters stand now. When the reporters approach Adams, he offers them a cigar, smiles and says he does not propose to answer any charge except to the bishop.

Spain's Suffering Sovereign.

MADRID, January 9.—The illness of the infant king has assumed a most alarming phase. During the night he had convulsions and a high fever. He is extremely weak. The royal physicians have little if any hope of his recovery. At two o'clock this morning he seemed as though he was dead, but subsequently rallied. Senor Sagasta, prime minister, has been summoned to the palace, where he is anxiously awaiting the end.

Alfonso XIII, king of Spain, is the posthumous son of Alfonso XII. He was born on May 17, 1886, and is therefore three years, eight months and twenty-three days old. He was proclaimed king on the day of his birth, with his mother as queen regent. The influenza is spreading in this city.

The Official Gazette says that the king was quiet during the early part of the night, although feverish. The fever decreased later in the night, enabling his majesty to secure some sleep, but at 2 o'clock in the morning he suffered a partial collapse, which has not entirely passed away.

This evening the king is able to take some broth, but his condition is still dangerous.

The latest bulletin records a slight increase of fever in the king's case. Many statesmen and diplomats are constantly calling at the palace. Queen Christiana has telegraphed to the emperor of Austria that Alfonso is much worse. At 9 p. m. the gravest fears are felt for the life of the patient.

At midnight the condition of Alfonso is regarded as hopeless. The bishops throughout the country are ordered to offer prayers for his recovery.

The Scourge in New York.

NEW YORK, January 9.—La grippe is spreading in this city as shown by yesterday's mortality list, which records 250 deaths up to noon. This is the biggest number known in the history of the health department in twenty-four hours, during the winter months, and is more than in any summer month since July 26, 1872, when 251 deaths occurred, sixty-eight of which were from sunstroke. Four of yesterday's deaths are due directly to influenza, being those of three men aged 45, 47 and 70 years respectively, and a two months old baby that had not been well nursed. Sixty died from pneumonia, forty-two from consumption, and twenty-six from bronchitis. In the cases of fifteen adults, influenza was the leading cause of death. Of the 250 deaths yesterday, 187, or 75 per cent, were due to influenza to some extent. The death list for the week so far is as follows: Sunday 208, Monday 146, Tuesday 235, Wednesday 250; total 839. There are 90 bodies in the morgue. The number of deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today was 207, a decrease of 43 compared with the preceding twenty-four hours. Of these 24 are attributed to consumption, 22 to bronchitis, 63 to pneumonia and 14 to influenza.

Indian Treaty Signed.

SPOKANE FALLS, January 9.—The final papers of the treaty between the United States and the Couer d'Alene Indians were signed last night. The treaty conveys 220,000 acres of the most valuable land in the Couer d'Alene reservation covering the largest portion of a beautiful lake of the same name and much rich mineral and fine timber land. The conference was short and to the point. The Indians were satisfied and all signed the treaty willingly. The papers signed were final for all the treaties, including the one negotiated in 1887 and also the one of last August. The first treaty included the land upon which Spokane Falls and Farmington, Washington, both stand but which never was paid for. The land included in the last treaty is a twelve mile strip on the north side of the reservation.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Among the confirmations in the senate today were the following: J. C. R. Pitkin, of Louisiana, minister to the Argentine Republic; Clarke Carr, of Illinois, minister and consul general to Denmark; W. O. Bates, of New York, commissioner of navigation; Samuel V. Holliday, of Pennsylvania, commissioner of customs; Richard G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, consul general to Ottawa; Wm. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, solicitor of the treasury; Charles S. Zane, chief justice of the supreme court of Utah.

Postmasters: Colorado—Horace E. Dubendorf, Alamosa; Sigel Hellman, Monte Vista; C. F. Hagenhouse, Telluride; David E. Muir, Walsenburg.

Receivers of public moneys—Charles R. Drake, Tucson, Ariz.; Hoyt Sherman, jr., Salt Lake City.

Register of land office—Herbert Brown, Tucson, Ariz.

Indian agents—Horatio N. Rust, Tule River, Cal.; J. C. Luckey, Warm Springs, Oregon; T. Jay Buford, Siletz, Oregon; S. C. Catlin, Blackfoot agency, Montana; H. C. Cole, Colville, Washington; D. N. Faulconer, Grand Ronde, Oregon; John P. McGlinn, Neah Bay, Washington; W. D. Plumb, Western Shoshone agency, Nevada; Walter L. Stabler, Yakima, Washington; Cornelius B. Crouse, of Indiana, Pima agency, Arizona; D. W. Applegate, Klamath agency, Oregon; Jos. F. Bennett, Mescalero agency, New Mexico.

PROF. JAMES BRYCE.

"The American Commonwealth," Its Author and Critics.

Ex-Mayor Hall of New York Sues Mr. Bryce for Libel.

The Personal Appearance of the Oxford Professor.

PARIS, December 20.—Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall wrote me recently from London as follows: "When I tell you that I have a libel suit against Professor Bryce for his baseless allegations in Volume III., chapter on Tammany Ring, of his 'American Commonwealth,' you will agree with me that it would be injudicious for me to criticise my critic under those circumstances even in the informal manner that you complimentarily propose.

"No such allegations as he makes were ever made against me at the time when my official acts were investigated; they are invented.

"Touching the book generally, its exhaustive scope, style and information, command my critical verdict favorably. Professor Bryce was probably trapped into accepting the fairy tales of my personal enemy. He is a great scholar, is Professor Bryce, and an amiable gentleman."

My London correspondent writes me: "I have just seen Mr. George Lewis. I passed Mr. Oakey Hall on the stairway, he just having left the office of the famous lawyer. Mr. Lewis tells me that Mr. Bryce has not yet put in his defense for which he has been granted a further delay by the court. 'Of course the case can't be put down for trial until the defense has been put in,' said Mr. Lewis to me; 'then it will take months before it is reached. So in all probability a year will elapse before the case comes on.'"

The law suit referred to in the foregoing letters has again brought into prominence Professor Bryce's remarkable study of our institutions which awakened such wide interest on both sides of the Atlantic last spring.

Mr. Hall's note was called forth by my asking him, after I had received the following letter from Professor Bryce, what he thought of the "American Commonwealth." Professor Bryce's letter, dated at Agram, Hungary, runs as follows:

"You ask me whether I have anything to say in reply to the criticisms that have been passed in the United States upon my book on the 'American Commonwealth.'

"I cannot attempt any discussion of these criticisms, they have been so numerous and varied; but I can express, and I do so gladly, my sense of the extreme kindness with which the book has been received on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Out of a very large number of press notices which have been sent to me, I can recollect only one or two which were not (whether or no they agreed with the views of the book) conceived in a genial and friendly spirit.

"A very large number of private letters from Americans previously unknown to me have also reached me—some expressing approval, others calling attention to statements which the writers thought doubtful or erroneous; and for these letters, which have often been helpful to me, I am most grateful.

"I have observed that some of my critics think the book is too long. I heartily wish it had been shorter, and shorter it might have been had it been written for Americans only. But transatlantic readers may not duly realize how little most Europeans know of many things familiar to every American, and how often it is necessary, in order to prevent misconceptions, to restate a fact or reinforce a view by fresh illustrations.

"Others have suggested that the subject ought to have been treated more historically. I should have liked nothing better than to try so to treat it, but this would have made the book even longer than it is and more difficult reading for Europeans, in whom one can assume only a slight knowledge of American history.

"Other critics again conceive that the later chapters are of too miscellaneous a character. Perhaps these chapters would have seemed less so had space permitted me to insert other chapters I had sketched out, dealing with other features of economics and society in America. But I can at least say that the chapters in the three last parts of the book were not written as detached essays, but as parts of a whole, all connected in my own mind and intended to make the national character and the chief conditions and aspects of American life more intelligible to Europeans. It seemed easier to do this by taking up a number of separate topics and devoting a chapter to each than by attempting a treatment as systematic as that which it was comparatively easy to apply to the constitution and political system of the country.

"I renew my sincere acknowledgements of the very kind reception which has been accorded to a book that ventured on a somewhat delicate task."

Now that we have read what Mr. Bryce has to say of his work, it may be interesting to hear the opinion of a distinguished French writer who has just finished two large volumes covering much the same ground as that gone over by the Oxford professor. I refer to the Duke de Noailles and his "One Hundred Years of Republic in the United States," the second and last volume of which has just appeared here in Paris. Towards the end of this second volume, the duke often cites Professor Bryce, and this is what he wrote me the other day:

"It is difficult and delicate for me to give, for reasons which you will readily divine, my opinion of the important work of Professor Bryce. But I may frankly say that, to my mind, the three volumes of Mr. Bryce, which I saw only at the very end of my work, are in the highest degree interesting, instructive and documentary, if I may employ a phrase now in vogue. My only aim has been not to let myself be surpassed by this eminent author in sincere sympathy for the grand nation which prospers and grows stronger across the ocean."

I learn from Messrs. Macmillan & Co. that "a large edition of Mr. Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' has been sold in England, but the principal sales have been in the United States, where 10,000 copies have already been disposed of. The book has not yet been translated, but it is probable that before long it will appear both in French and German."

Something about Professor Bryce himself may not be out of place in this letter, now that he is likely to figure as the defendant in a case that is sure to attract much attention on your side of the Atlantic.

It is as a scholar, and still more as a scholarly litterateur, that Professor Bryce has won the greater share of his reputation. After a most brilliant university career at Oxford he became a Fellow of Oriel College and professor of civil law at the same university. He is a very cormorant for hard work, and is at once an ardent politician, an accomplished linguist, a brilliant lecturer, an indefatigable traveler, and a highly successful author. When he first stood for parliament in 1880 for the Tower Hamlets division of London, he made a great impression during the electoral campaign by addressing his large number of German constituents in their own language. He is said to speak half the languages of Europe with fluency, and no doubt can surpass Mr. Gladstone himself in the number of tongues in which he is able to hold forth. Since 1885 he has represented the town of Aberdeen in parliament, an honor which he shares with another learned law professor and stalwart radical, Dr. W. A. Hunter, who is at present acting as editor of Mr. Ashton Dilke's journal, the Weekly Dispatch.

In the house of commons Professor Bryce has always won respect by his marvelous store of knowledge, but as a politician, pure and simple, he is regarded, I am told, as a little timid and uncertain. The subjects with which his name has been most honorably connected are of a more social than strictly political nature, such as "open spaces," city gardens, and the guardianship of infants. Thus it was a little out of the nature of a surprise when in January, 1886, Mr. Gladstone appointed him under secretary of state for foreign affairs, although his great linguistic abilities and his extensive personal acquaintance with the east were pre-eminent qualifications for the post. At the foreign office, he and his chief, the earl of Rosebery, worked together with much harmony and success, though his period of office was too short for him to accomplish anything very striking.

As a speaker Mr. Bryce is always sure of a good hearing in the house. He is invariably clear and forcible and crammful of information, and at times he is really eloquent. Thus, by general consent, his speech in support of the home rule bill in 1886 was considered, after Mr Gladstone's, as the ablest and most convincing speech from the government benches.

In appearance, the professor is of medium height, with a spare, wiry figure and a certain eager abruptness of manner which gives an impression of lack of repose. On the whole, he carries his half century of years lightly, although his short beard and dark hair are growing somewhat grizzled. The most striking feature of his face are his eyes, which shine keen and bright from under a pair of curiously bushy eyebrows.

It was only this summer that Mr. Bryce took unto himself a wife, Mrs. Ashton of Leeds—until then he had been regarded rather in the light of a confirmed bachelor—and so his London friends have not as yet had many opportunities of visiting his house under its new hostess. Latterly the Bryces have been enjoying a period of complete rest and quiet at Alassio, a charming little Italian health resort between San Remo and Genoa. Until his marriage the professor's household was presided over with much grace, by his sister, Miss Bryce, who is clever, aesthetic, picturesque in her attire, and much addicted to good works of the intelligent sort. She and Miss Honor Brooke, the clever eldest daughter of the Rev. Stopford Brooke, have for several years managed an extensive system of summer country holidays for poor children. The Bryces' charming roomy house in Bryanston square, enriched with sumptuous eastern rugs and hangings and other spoils from the professor's travels, is decorated in the latest high art fashion, and provides a most artistic setting for the "At Homes," semi-political, semi-literary and wholly pleasant, at which the brother and sister were in the habit of giving during the parliamentary season.

It is needless to say that as an author Mr. Bryce has been very widely read long before the appearance of his magnum opus, the "American Commonwealth." Both "The Holy Roman Empire," which first made his reputation, and his "Transcaucasia and Ararat," are regarded as standard books in their respective spheres. Besides Armenia, Mr. Bryce's vacation wanderings have taken him to Hungary, Poland and Iceland, the results of his travels appearing in various magazine articles.

There is an amusing story told apropos of his ascent of Mount Ararat. The mountain stands by itself, a solitary peak, the summit of which is hidden in perpetual cloud, which, according to local tradition, veils the ark of Noah from mortal eyes. According to the same authority, no one who had attempted the ascent had ever been seen again alive, and when this enterprising Englishman announced his intention of penetrating the cloud, the inhabitants of the district implored him to desist. Nothing daunted, the professor made the ascent, failed to discover the ark, and descended none the worse for his adventure; but the natives refused to relinquish their superstition and plainly told the traveler that they did not believe he had reached the summit at all.

It will thus be seen that "the English de Tocqueville," is no ordinary man, and that a libel suit, which will probably create something of a sensation both in London and New York, can add but little to his notoriety, at least on this side of the ocean. THEODORE STANTON.

Oh! This Is the Key of It.

The urchin who sees the legend "Paint!"
Can never pass it by
Without putting out his fingers
To see if the paint is dry.

Eugene Field's Watches.

From his Article in the Jewelers' Weekly.

I went fishing in Wisconsin last August, and, fearful that harm might befall my gold watch if I took it with me, I bought a Waterbury watch for $2.50 and wore it. One day I dropped it in the bottom of the boat and it came apart, with a succession of terrifying reports. I never before saw so symmetrical a case of instantaneous and complete dissolution. The larger intestine spread, as over the bottom of the boat and curled up over the starboard side. As it lay quivering and groaning there I fancied for a moment that I had slapped a monster eel or some other kind of marine reptile. I towed the debris ashore and showed it to a doctor from Racine (Dr. Davis, a scientific man of profound research), and he has assured me, after critical examination and analysis, that the intestine of the Waterbury watch closely resembled the human bowels, being provided with a secum, a colon, a sigmoid flexure and all that sort of thing.

Some years ago I had a great deal of quiet fun with a watch of my own devising. I had Giles Brothers of this city put a stiff spring into a large, hollow silver watch case. Whenever I turned the stem the spring would make a noise loud enough to be heard thirty feet away. I used to wind up this awful thing between acts at the theaters, and people wondered what kind of a watch it was. Occasionally I would let the watch drop on the floor; then I would pick it up nonchalantly and resume winding it. Eventually I gave the device to Henry E. Dixey, the actor.

Just before going to bed at night is the time I wind my watch, and I scarcely ever forget or neglect. My watch gains five minutes every two days, so upon every second day I set it back five minutes, thereby cheating the jeweler, insuring correct time, and preserving my watch from baleful tinkering. My eleven-year-old boy has a Waterbury watch, which he wears proudly. Very often when I come home at night I find a note from him pinned to my pillow: "Dear Papa—Pleas wind my watch for me. I am to tirred."

Roman Numbers.

Engineering News.

Roman plumbers were either a little more particular than their brethren of the present era, or the authorities compelled a detail that would be now unrealized with our short lived water pipes. The commission in charge of the improvement of the city of Rome has unearthed great quantities of lead water pipe, each plainly stamped with the name of the owner of the house, the year of the plumbing, the name of the consuls for that year, and that of the reigning emperor. In opening eighty-two miles of new streets in that city, material has been found sufficient to add to our present knowledge 1,300 details concerning the baths, heating flues, water pipes and house sewer pipes, the organization of the police and fire brigades, etc.

A Tiny Bit of a Railroad.

New York Sun.

The most diminutive railroad in all Down east is that owned and operated by the Monson Maine Slate company, running from the company's quarries to Monson Junction, on the Bangor and Piscataquis. This little railroad has a two-foot gauge, is about six miles in length, and is thoroughly equipped with locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, has several stations, regular time tables and a superintendent. The superintendent is also conductor, baggage-master, mail agent, passenger and freight brakeman, news agent and director—a regular Pooh Bah—and for performing all these offices he gets $600 a year. Ten men constitute the entire force of the road. The trains average about fifty miles a day in summer and twenty-five miles in winter. The road is all down hill one way, so that a car will run from the quarries to the junction without the assistance of a locomotive. If a passenger misses the regular train, $5 will secure a special to carry him over the line. Last year this toy railroad carried 6,300 tons of the company's freight to Monson Junction, (six tons to a car), for transhipment over the Bangor and Piscataquis to Bangor and points west, and 4,200 passengers, who paid $2,000 in fares, were transported at a cost of $6,000. This little road has been in operation six years, and in all that time no accident of any kind has occurred on its line.

MISS TERRY AT HOME.

Miss Ethel Mackenzie Interviews the Famous Actress.

Good Advice Freely Given to Stage-struck Young Women.

The Charming Surroundings of Miss Terry's Home Life.

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LONDON, December 24.—In these days, when what may be called Thespian fever, the craze for going on the stage, is so prevalent among young people (they seem to catch it as they do the measles, only at a more advanced age), it occurred to me that the opinion on this subject of Miss Ellen Terry, who has herself climbed every step of the *via dolorosa* of theatrical fame, from the lowest to the very highest, would be of special interest.

To a humble petition for the favor of an audience the queen of the legitimate drama in England returned a most gracious reply, naming a particular afternoon for the interview. On the day fixed I sallied forth on my pilgrimage to Barkston gardens, in South Kensington, where the great actress has lately taken a house. Even without the aid of the number I think I could hardly have failed to identify the shrine of the divinity. In mere shape and structure the house was not distinguishable from its neighbors, but its *eyes*, which matter of fact people would term windows, were brightened by an expression, if I may say so, as characteristic and individual as those of the fair tenant within. Miss Terry's dwelling is in fact, a part of herself; under the magic touch of her presence the cold bricks and mortar become transmuted into a living body, of which she is the soul. The dainty, exquisitely chosen curtains—eye lashes of the window eyes aforesaid—the flower boxes, the general suggestion of light and warmth and harmonious color, all marked the house off from its fellows, as surely as Juno's walk betrayed the goddess.

Admitted into the house, I was conducted up a broad staircase, broken by one of those delightfully large landings, which in summer are equal to another room, papered with a striking design of magnolias in shades of terra cotta, ornamented with several prints of Mr. Irving and other celebrated actors. Passing through heavily curtained doors, I found myself in the drawing room, or rather presence chamber, where Miss Terry gave me a kindly welcome.

As all those who have had the privilege of seeing her know, the distinguished actress is, like her quasi-namesake of Troy, divinely tall and most divinely fair; and nothing could be more charming than the picture made by my hostess, as she lay on a broad sofa, surrounded by friends. They were not sitting at her feet in the langorous attitudes of aesthetic ecstasy, and I at once became aware that their tongues were busy, their deft fingers were still more active. Miss Terry herself, attired in a becoming tea-gown of grey corded silk, with ruffles of white *mousseline de soie* at neck and wrists, was stitching diligently at a "garibaldi," and the whole group about her were wielding their needles and other instruments of the textile art like so many Penelopes.

A beautiful old lady with large gentle brown eyes and white hair, reminding one of a New England grandmamma of last century, was presented to me as "My friend, Mrs. Rumbold," and in her I recognized a striking figure at Lyceum first nights. Mrs. Rumbold, who many years ago came to live with Miss Terry as her companion, is treated by her charge with truly filial care, and Miss Terry always considers that one of the greatest successes of her life has been that, through her, this dear old lady's existence is one of peace and happiness.

Mrs. Rumbold has been of great service to "her Nell" in protecting her from that insatiable pest, the begging letter writer. Before her time, Miss Terry, whose heart is always touched by a tale of distress, used to spend half her income in relieving the fictitious wants of professional mendicants; but Mrs. Rumbold insisted on taking charge of her friend's correspondence, and since then impostors have not found the trade quite so profitable.

Miss Terry, who has a strong objection to being "interviewed," interrupted me, as I was on the point of delivering a string of questions, by saying: "Talk to me if you like, but for goodness sake don't 'interview' me." At this point, tea created a diversion, for I could not help admiring the pretty silver tea service in which it was brought.

"That was given me by the members of the Lyceum company," said Miss Terry; "all except the urn, which was a present from an American friend."

As impertinence is a redeeming vice in an interviewer, I found myself noting and remarking on my surroundings from the artistic green wall paper and striking dado frieze to the handsome palms, scattered about the room, the innumerable photographs, and the little tables loaded with curios and quaint bits of silver; and found my questions were always answered with a kind smile. On the back of the sofa, lay Mary, a little green paroquet, to whose beauties her mistress frequently called my attention. Mary is a great pet.

"Look at that picture behind you," said Miss Terry, pointing to a small portrait of Mr. Irving. "It was painted by Bastien Lepage just before his death, and I think it by far the most characteristic picture of Henry Irving in existence. Although unfinished, there is wonderful life and verve in it. Mr. Herkomer admires it so much that I lent it to him to lecture on to his pupils."

"But now tell me, Miss Terry," I questioned, "what is your advice to girls anxious to go on the stage?" The reply was similar to that given by Mr. Punch to those about to marry.

"My advice to them," she answered, "is don't. The profession, like every other, is getting overstocked, and though there are still plenty of prizes to be won on the stage, there are so many competing for them that the 'storm and stress' of the struggle are such as only the strongest can bear. Of course, as Napoleon said, *La carrière est ouverte aux talents*—nowadays, perhaps, more than ever; but the talent must be of very superior quality. Mediocrity has even less chance on the stage than in poetry; and, after all, mediocrity is the rule in aspirants, and real talent quite the exception."

"But, Miss Terry, if a girl has made up her mind to go on the stage, I should doubt if this argument will deter her. She will probably refuse to believe that she is a mediocrity—at any rate, she would like to give the public chance of finding out her genius for itself."

"Certainly," replied the great actress; "if a girl has determined upon it, being a woman she will probably have her own way; but it would be best if she would realize that in three or four years' time there will be a glut in the market, and not only will it be much harder to succeed, but the pay will not be nearly so good as it is now."

"And, being obstinate, or rather firm on the point," I asked, "What would you advise her to do?"

"Submit herself as soon as possible to a public ordeal. You remember the exquisite lines of Montrose? These:

"He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
Who dares not put it to the touch
And win or lose it all."

That is what I should say to stage struck maidens. It does not do to be guided by the opinion of friends; they are too kind. I should believe myself perfect, if I believed all my friends tell me. Let them come before the public and learn whether they will sink or swim."

"And now would you advise them to do this?"

"Take a minor position at any theatre, and wait their opportunity."

"A London theatre?" I asked, eager on every point.

"Certainly," replied Miss Terry smiling, "if they can get there."

"You do not then believe in touring round the provinces as a school for young actors?"

"No," said Miss Terry decisively; "the provinces are not what they were in the days of old stock companies and the experience which our unfledged Siddons or Rachel might get, playing old comedies in an inferior cast would do her more harm than good. The one thing that is necessary is individuality; without that, a girl cannot be a great actress. And she must learn that it does not do to be too natural; it may suit a drawing room, but it will not do for the stage, just as a scene in the daylight appears a hideous jumble of colors, so in acting the lights and shades must be far more marked than in nature. The summary of my advice to girls aspiring to a theatrical career is, don't! In this case, in spite of the [illegible] of the preacher, [illegible] to the strong, there are many blanks—very few prizes. Besides few have the strength to follow the life. Lord Brougham said to become a senior wrangler required above all things the constitution of an elephant; to become a successful actor or actress the pachyderm of a rhinoceros is, metaphorically speaking, a necessary costume."

My conscience pricked me for making my hostess tire herself with talking, especially as she was suffering from a slight cold; but, pushed on by the love of "copy," which is engrained in the heart of every journalist, I ventured to ask a few more questions.

"I am ashamed to trouble you any more Miss Terry; but now that I am here will you not tell me how you spend your days? The details of your home life will be so interesting to our American friends." I felt rather like the importunate widow but, like her, I gained my point.

"There is very little to tell," said she; "I always wake at half past seven in the morning, and, after a cup of tea, set to work to write my letters. In the morning I usually go for a drive, either into town to shop, or to Hampstead or Richmond. In the afternoon I read, work, and am at home to my intimate friends; at five o'clock I rest for an hour, then I dine and go down to the theatre. You see, my home life is a quiet one."

"Don't you find it rather a trouble living so far from the theatre?" I asked, feeling more guilty at every question.

"No; it only takes me half an hour to drive there. I can't live in the closeness of the town; I don't seem to be able to breathe in it."

Fearing to outstay my welcome, and seeing that it wanted but a few minutes to five, I rose to go. Before bidding me good bye, however, Miss Terry took me into her study, a cosy little nest papered like the drawing room in dull olive green, with the same effective broad frieze. Here again are numbers of interesting sketches of Miss Terry in various costumes, her clever sisters, the sweet, beautiful face of her mother, and theatrical celebrities of days gone by. The most striking piece of furniture is a huge couch. No room in Miss Terry's house is without one of these comfortable lounges, with their large tempting cushions. The small writing table was littered with papers and correspondence, and, like the drawing room, this little study had that thoroughly lived-in appearance, which always adds such a charm to a room.

I noticed on the shelves the following favorite volumes: Shakespeare's plays; Shelley's poetical works; "The Last Days of Pompeii;" "Lays of Ancient Rome;" some of Dickens's works; Percy's "Reliques;" Sterne's "Sentimental Journey;" Chaucer's poems; "Zoroaster," by Marion Crawford; "Handbook of Painting," by Waagen; Byron's works; some of Scott's novels; Holbein's "Dance of Death;" "John Inglesant;" Froude's "Short Studies in Great Subjects;" Prescott's works; Essays of Elia; Longfellow's poems; and Tennyson's poems.

"This is where I study my parts and do my work," said Miss Terry; and immediately the room became possessed of a new beauty in my eyes. It was here that Miss Terry had thought out her fine conception of Lady Macbeth; here she had compared her reading with those of Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Pritchard; here she studied the ways of somnambulists. I could have stayed talking for hours, but that still small voice of conscience insisted on making itself heard, for I knew the actress was only waiting for my departure to take her short *siesta*, without which she cannot appear in the evening. "Good bye," she returned in answer to my thanks for her kindness and forbearance in having replied to my numerous questions; "come down to the theatre some evening and have a chat with me in my dressing room."

And so I left her; and the foggy evening air seemed less cold and cheerless, through the memory of that kind, warm hand-clasp and sympathetic presence.

ETHEL M. MACKENZIE.

Sioux Chiefs Talk.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The Sioux chiefs who are visiting the east, appeared before the house committee on Indian affairs today. John Grass, who was the chief spokesman, made an earnest onslaught upon the practice of sending Indians to eastern schools. Too few of the Indians, he said, could be sent to schools in the east to have any beneficial effect upon the great masses of Indians after finishing their education in the east. More Indians could be sent to reservation schools and these schools should be improved. He was asked if the Sioux were ready to accept land in severalty and he replied that they were not and it would be about fifteen years before they were ready.

Adams' World's Fair Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The house committee on foreign affairs today decided that it has the authority under the rules to consider the world's fair bill already introduced by Representative Adams. Adams' bill is very long and comprehensive and leaves a blank where the fair is to be held.

The sub-committee appointed to which the bill was referred is as follows: Hitt of Illinois, chairman, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Holman of Indiana, McCreary of Kentucky, and Chipman of Michigan. It is understood that the members of this committee are divided as follows in their preferences for the location: Hitt and Chipman, Chicago; Rockwell, New York; Holman, Washington; McCreary, St. Louis.

Terrible Suffering.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., January 7.—The physicians sent by the county into the mountain district along the Cheat river, in which diphtheria was reported epidemic, tell horrible stories of the suffering. The people are now suffering from epidemics of two diseases, diphtheria and "black tongue." The latter has broken out in the last two weeks and about thirty deaths have occurred. The county has erected a temporary hospital, and a large force of physicians and nurses are attending it.

Warrants Received.

SCRANTON, Pa., January 7.—Properly drawn warrants for the arrest of Grand Master Workman Powderly, sworn out by Edward Callaghan, were received in this city today. When the constable went to Powderly's house he found him sick in bed suffering from quinzy, sore throat and la grippe, and did not make the arrest.

Americans to Honor Stanley.

LONDON, January 7.—Stanley has accepted an invitation to attend the banquet to be given in his honor by Americans in London. American Minister Lincoln will preside. He will present to Stanley an American flag and a massive silver shield inwrought with African scenes.

Jay Cooke is Rich Again.

Pittsburg Press Washington Letter.

A man was at the Riggs house yesterday who did not attract the attention in Washington which he received during the war. He wrote in a flourishing Hancockian style the name "Jay Cooke" on the register with as much pains as if he were signing a check for a million. He was here on business connected with the Harrisburg & Gettysburg R. R., which is to be extended into Washington. He is growing very gray and wears a soft, wide-brimmed hat, but his erect form and martial bearing do not indicate that he is 70 years old. He is again a rich man, although his failure in 1873 made a panic in the money market. During the war he negotiated loans of millions for the government, and was counted one of the greatest financiers of the world.

An Example for the New States.

Utica Observer.

The bashfulness of North Dakota is calculated to amaze mankind. One of her senators has already offered a bill providing for a money appropriation of $1,500,000, to be expended in the cost of surveys for the purpose of ascertaining how far it may be practicable, from a topographical standpoint, to use the waters of certain rivers in North Dakota for purposes of navigation; also, to ascertain by borings where artesian wells may profitably be sunk. The lesson of New York building the Erie canal at her own expense, when she was probably not as rich as North Dakota is now, should be inculcated in the new state.

The late Frances Lucretia Thomas, widow of General Thomas, scarcely entered society at Washington after her husband's death. She visited the White House twice, and [illegible] was at

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CHORDS.

Mr. Gilman's Interesting Lecture in the College Chapel.

Mr. Benj. Ives Gilman resumed his lectures before the college students yesterday afternoon, delivering the lecture in the course on the "Esthetics of Music" entitled "Chords." The lecturer during the course of his remarks said: Music may be defined as the combination of notes for our pleasure. The sounds of agreeable instruments, including the voice, constitute the material which in musical composition is wrought into beautiful structure. Having in the last lecture studied musical notes, we have now to begin our inquiry as to the principles governing their agreeable combination.

Notes may be put together in three fundamental ways, either simultaneously, successively, or both simultaneously and successively. A simultaneous combination of notes is called a chord. To these the present lecture is devoted.

Let us first consider chords of two notes only. We find that any two such chords make upon us a like impression when the ratios between the vibration numbers of the fundamental tones in the component notes is the same in both cases. This impression is called that of the interval between the component notes of the *chord*. Thus if two chords composed of different notes both have the vibration ratio 3-2 they will be recognizable to our ears as constituting the same interval, while if the rates of one is 4-3 and that of the other 5-3 they will be distinguishable as constituting different intervals.

The fact of fundamental aesthetic importance in regard to intervals is that only comparatively few of them are agreeable to hear, or as we call them, consonances; most simultaneous combinations of two notes being dissonances, that is, disagreeable to hear. Among consonant intervals the principal are the following. The interval called the octave for instance (c-c) with a vibration ratio 2-1, that called the fifth (c-g) with a ratio 3-2, and the fourth (c-f) with a ratio 4-3. Less perfectly consonant are the major sixth (c-a) with ratio 5-3, and the major third (c-e) with a ratio 5-4; still less so are the minor sixth (e-c) with a ratio 8-5 and the minor third (e-g) with a ratio 6-5.

The question as to the cause of consonance and dissonance in musical intervals is another of the ancient problems of music, of which Helmholtz's discovery that musical notes are formed of groups of partial tones has enabled him to give a solution. His investigations go to show that in dissonant intervals some one (or more) of the partial tones of one note fall so near some one (or more) of the partial tones of the other as to contribute a disagreeable element to the total sound. In the exceptional cases of agreeable or consonant intervals he has found on the contrary that none of the partial tones composing the two notes fall near enough together to tinge the total sound with any marked harshness. At the few vibration ratios above named, nearly if not quite all of the simple tones of which the two notes are composed are heard in their natural purity, and this richness of the mass of sound in almost if not quite perfectly beautiful elements is what constitutes the consonance of the interval.

While these conclusions of Helmholtz are not controverted the general drift of opinion at present seems to be that they do not give a complete account of the phenomena of consonance and dissonance. What supplementary theory is needed remains as yet a matter of debate among scientific men.

In turning to consonant chords of more than two notes we find that there are two forms to which all are reducible. These two are the major triad, or chord of three notes, in which the lower notes of the three are separated by the interval of the major third (5-4), and the upper two by the interval of the minor third (6-5), and the minor triad in which the lower notes are separated by the interval of the minor, and the upper by the interval of the major third. Every consonant chord of more than two notes either consists of one or other of these two combinations of intervals, or can be formed from them by transposing or reduplicating one or more of their notes in octaves. The major and minor triads may thus be regarded as an epitome of all harmony. The fact of aesthetic importance in regard to them is the melancholy tinge which distinguishes the minor from the major triad. An explanation may be given of this based on the familiarity *to* our ears of the major triad. For instance, the three highest overtones of the typical musical note form together a major triad. This chord will thus by its constant repetition in our hearing of music be deeply imprinted upon the auditory memory and become the chord we half consciously expect when we hear several notes sounding together. If these on the contrary form the minor triad our auditory expectation is disappointed, and we may claim it to be this vague disappointment in the nerves of hearing that gives the minor triad its tinge of sadness. This doctrine of auditory expectation will find further application in later lectures.

A gentleman of this city stated recently that he had it from a reliable source that the Burlington road would build into Colorado Springs during the coming year. The gentleman who informed him states that a preliminary survey is now being made, and that a corps of engineers has been working some distance east of the city for a long time. He also says that a 40 acre tract of land was purchased last week near the Walsh ranch for the road. What use the company has for the land he was not informed. It is only to be hoped that the rumor is true, for if there is anything the citizens would more desire to see than another it is to have the great Burlington come seeking an outlet to the Pacific via the Midland and Colorado Springs.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending January 4, 1890:

CITY PROPERTY

Alice Kemble to David Degraff, w 50 ft of s 100 ft lt 8, blk 2, add 1........ $5000

Benj. F. D. Adams to Dwight Durkee, lts 28 and 29, blk 9......

Margaratha Grundhoefer to Jos. M. Wilson, lt 14, blk 3, Ingalls add........ 1500

Marion Fraser to James P. Curtis, pt lt 24, Haynes' add........ 2000

James P. Curtis to Marion Fraser lts 18 and 19, blk 6, Rock Island add, and 40x190 ft com 80 ft e of sw cor of nw qr sec 7, tp 14, s r 66 w........ 200

William L. Riney to John S. Vorhes, lt 7, blk 3, Parrish's add........

James P. Curtis to William D. Moore, lt 3, blk 1, Rock Island add........ 400

A. J. Denton to Frances E. Barr, 50x190 ft beginning 390 ft n. sw cor blk 215........

Edwin C. Eaton et al to Margret Conners, lt 4, blk 2, Rock Island add........

Emily M. Coombs to Lorenzo D. Combs, lts 9 and 10, blk 72........

William E. Coan to Mary E. Johnson, lt 19, Haynes' add........

Richard A. Tibbits to Lillie Smith, lt 3, blk 1, A. L. Lawton's subd of blk 239, add 1........ 1850

Rosa G. Kimball to Mattie N. Kimball, e 50 ft of w 100 ft lt 5, blk 225........

Matthew Kennedy, trustee, to John S. Bartlett, lt 15, blk 5, Boulder Heights add........

Harriet Clark to Charles W. Clark, s 25 ft lt 8 and n 25 ft lt 7, A. C. Frost's subdiv of blk 258, add 1........

National Land and Improvement company to Albert C. Hardy, lts 30 and 31, blk 283, Monument add........ 150

Colorado Springs company to Verner Z. Reed, lts 8, 9 and 10, blk 322, add 3........

Colorado Springs company to Walter P. Beach, lts 22, 23 and 24, blk 3 3........ 1800

Mrs. Emma W. Wiley to Reason Belcher et al, 48x240 ft blk 247, add 1........

ROSWELL CITY ADDITION.

Roswell Town and Land company to Godfrey Mannheimer, lot 26, blk 23........

ROSWELL.

Edwin C. Eaton, trustee to Lucinda Allen, lt 11, blk 3........ 850

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

Nellie V. Booth to Joseph Fowler, lt 10, blk 11........

EAST COLORADO CITY.

George W. Thorne et al to Frank H. Wright et al, lts 1, 2, 3 and 4, blk 31........ 800

SOUTH LA VERGNE.

William L. Swift to George W. Brown, lt 6........ 265

Ogden Whitlock to Alice C. Bemis, lt 15, blk C........

COLORADO CITY.

Edwin R. Stark to Chauncey Calaway, hf int in lt 6 blk 135........

A. A. McGovney to Susan Mitchell, lts 8 and 25, and e 1/2 lts 7 and 26, blk 80........ 875

Martin Drake to Oscar Mitchel, frac lt 1, blk 143, also frac lt 9, blk 143 Drake's add........ 325

W. H. Sowier, et al, to Catherine Jones, lt 27 blk 125........

Anthony Bott to Mrs. Z. H. Repp, lt 21, blk 278 Bott's add........ 100

William L. Swift to C. R. Godfrey, lt 3, blk 135........ 200

MANITOU.

Robt. D. Weir to Madeleine B. Weir, pt lt 10, blk No. 1, Hulbert's sub of portion lt 36, blk A........ 850

Manitou Land and Improvement company to May E. Myton, lts 5, 6, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, blk 2 and lts 24 and 25, blk C, Fair View add........

Manitou Land and Improvement company to Arthur Van Housen, lts 33, 34, 35 and 36, blk 8, Fair View add........

Mathias Eberhart to William Pattison, lt 12, blk 3, Hulbert & Ehrich's subd of lts 2 to 11, blk 3........

Bertha Davis to William Barbour, n 1/2 lt 3, M. A. Leddy's subd of lt 46, blk P, excepting 25x87 1/2 ft off rear of said lt........ 1500

Manitou Iron Springs company to James McKay, lt 4, blk 5, Manitou Iron Springs company's add........ 1400

A. A. McGoveney to Bertha Davis, lt 3, M. A. Leddy's subd of lt 46, blk P, excepting 25x87 1/2........

S. Edwin Solly to William A. Bell, lt 28, blk C, with improvements.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

L. A. Foster to Frank W. Lott, lt 1, blk 9, add No. 1........

Green Mountain Falls Town and Improvement company to W. E. Singer, lt 17, blk 5........

CASCADE.

Cascade Town and Improvement company to Harriet Green, lt 17, blk 3........ 400

MONUMENT.

A. J. Woodward to G. W. Morrin, lt 10, blk 31, Grand View add........ 25

A. J. Woodward to Anna Griffin, lt 2, blk 4, add 2........ 75

A. J. Woodward to Anna Griffin, lt 9, blk 16, add 3........ 50

FLORISSANT.

C. L. Wilson to Catherine Castello, lts 32 and 33, blk 3, add 1........ 100

FOUNTAIN.

Enoch Hobby to Bertha Honigham, lt 6 blk 1 and lt 2 blk 39 Reed's add........ 200

Alvan A. McGovney to Mrs. M. P. Mitchell, lt 12 blk 8........ 190

Gideon E. Clark to Amanda E. Reberger, lt 10 blk 8 lt 7 blk 11 Reed's add........ 400

EASTONVILLE.

John S. Evans to Joel E. King, lt 2 blk 2........ 10

COUNTRY.

M. Dorr to Mary E. Dorr, 1/2 acre of sw corner qr of se qr of sw qr, sec 19, 73 acres in n 1/2 nw qr sec 19, sw qr of sw qr sec 19, w 1/2 se qr of sw qr sec 19, sw qr of sw qr nw qr sec 19, s 1/2 se qr of se qr of nw qr sec 19, sw qr se qr of nw qr sec 19, also 5 acres off s side se qr of sw qr of nw qr sec 19, all in township 14 s, r 66 w........ 5316

Lyman Z. Salomon to Murray W. Ferris, 2-20 int n 1/2 sec 9, tp 14 s, r 63 w........

Lyman Z. Salomon to Sherman M. Williams, 1-20 int n 1/2 sec 9, tp 14 s, r 63 w........

Lyman Z. Salomon to William C. Engle, 1-20 int n 1/2 sec 9, tp 14 r 66 w........

FALCON.

Roderick C. Kavanagh to Nellie Warren, lt 4, blk 5........ 965

GLEN PARK.

W. Finley Thompson to E. Bronham, lt 7, blk 45........ 250

Lyman Z. Salomon to George Turner, 1-20 int n 1/2 sec 9, tp 14 s r 66, w........

Lyman Z. Salomon to W. W. West, 1-20 int n 1/2 sec 9, tp 14 s r 66, w........

Lyman Z. Salomon to Frank C. Jerrie, 1-20 int n 1/2, sec 9, tp 14 s r 66 w........

Lyman Z. Salomon to A. Tengatwauger, 1-20 int n 1/2 sec 9, tp 14 s r 66 w........

Lyman Z. Salomon to Leopold M. Mainster et al, 1-20 int n 1/2 sec 9, tp 14 s r 66 w........

Lyman Z. Salomon to Addison J. Wells, 1-20 int, n 1/2, sec 9, tp 14 s r 66 w........

Chas C. Phelps to Henry M. Shaw, ne 1 4, sec 22, tp 14 s r 7, w 6 pm........ 400

Barney DeWitt to G. W. C. DeWitt, s 1/2 se qr of nw qr of sw qr sec 6, tp 14 s, r 66 w........ 3000

Edwin C. Eaton to The Colorado Springs Company, 5 2 acres of nw qr of nw qr of sw qr, sec 8, tp 14 s, r 63 w........

Colorado Springs Company to E. C. Eaton, same........

Abram Weeks to Dan'l. M. Potter, w 1/2 of sw qr and w 1/2 nw qr, sec 7, tp 14 s, r 63 w........ 300

Mr. Joseph L. C... has sold his interest in the clothing store at Elbert, and will return to this city for residence.

A suit has been begun in the county court by J. C. Emmix to recover for a horse killed by the Midland railroad near Summit Park.

Mr. Edward Ferris announces that he has recently admitted Mr. William Ferris as a partner in his prosperous real estate business.

Thomas Emmett, an employe of Gantry Bros. on the Pike's Peak road, died at the Sisters' hospital last week of pneumonia.

Mr. Ogden Whitlock, a well known Colorado Springs journalist, was married on January 1st, at McPherson, Kas., to Mrs. Rose E. Vreeland.

A sparring match is to be held in Denver, on January 20th, between Wm. Green, of Topeka, Kas., and Wm. A. Robinson, of this city, (both negroes) for a purse of $300.

W. E. Barbour, of the Central stables, 123 Pike's Peak avenue, has sold his livery to Mr. [illegible] Davis. Mr. Barbour recommends Mr. Davis to all his friends as a pleasant and obliging gentleman who will treat his customers right and furnish them with safe and reliable horses. To tourists he will furnish the most intelligent and polite guides.

Instead of Nickels in the Slot.

New Haven Courier.

Some time since nickel-in-the-slot machines in Waterbury had to give up the business because so many blank pieces of metal were obtained in one way or another by workmen at the factories there and were used in the machines. Now it seems that Waterbury men have come to provide themselves with these blanks when they go out of town. Thus the collector at the Union station in this city was much surprised Saturday evening when he opened his machines and found that what promised to be a big harvest was really a heap of comparatively worthless metal.

AMONG THE WRITERS.

John Walter, the new managing editor of the London Times, is only 35.

Browning's resting place in Westminster Abbey will be near that of Chaucer.

Tennyson's new book of poems will be entitled "Demeter" and will contain about twenty eight poems, including one on the jubilee.

The original manuscript of Froissart's chronicles has just been sold by M. Auguste Fontaine, the well known book seller of Paris, for £1,800.

The Rev. Lester L. Potter, of Hartford, Conn., has won a prize of $400 for the best translation into English verse of the "Prometheus" of Æschylus.

Mr. Gladstone is engaged on a review of Lord Melbourne's papers, and it is very likely that he will write a notice of Lord Russell's life, which he has been reading.

Lewis Carroll—otherwise Mr. Dodgson and author of "Alice in Wonderland"—has written a new book, which is to be published under the title of "Sylvie and Bruno."

Mr. Mallock's new book, "In an Enchanted Island," is a book about Cyprus, an island which many English writers have found anything but enchanting.

Poultney Bigelow, of New York, founder of Outing, is a personal friend of Emperor William of Germany, and was an attendant at the marriage of the emperor's sister to the Duke of Sparta.

The frontispiece of the January Century will be a portrait of Prof. James Bryce, the author of the "American Commonwealth." A sketch of Prof. Bryce's life will accompany the portrait.

THOUGHTS ON THE LATE WAR.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY IN THE CENTURY.

I was for Union—you, ag'in it—
'Pears like, to me, each side was winner,
Lookin' at Now and all 'at's in it.
Le's go to dinner.

Le's kind o' jes set down together
And do some pardnership forgittin'—
Talk, say, for instance, 'bout the weather,
Er somepin fittin'.

The War, you know, 's all done and ended,
And ain't changed no p'ints o' the compass;
Both North and South the health's jes' splendid
As 'fore the rumpus.

The old farms and the old plantations
Still occupies the'r old positions.—
Le's git back to old situations
And old ambitions.

Le's let up on this blame', infernal,
Tongue-lashin' and lap-jacket vauntin',
And git back home to the eternal
Ca'm we're a-wantin'.

Peace kind o' sort o' suits my diet—
When women does my cookin' for me—
Ther' wasn't overly much pie et
Durin' the Army.

AN IMPORTANT PETITION.

Below, we print a petition which is to be presented to our senators and representatives in congress. This bill was introduced in the senate at the last session, by Senator Chace of Rhode Island, and passed the senate. It was also introduced in the house by Mr. Breckinridge, but was not reached on the calendar. An effort will be made to pass the bill this session. It has been introduced in the senate by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and referred to the committee on patents, of which Senator Teller is chairman. It has also been introduced in the house by Mr. G. E. Adams, of Chicago, and referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill has been framed by a joint committee, representing the authors, publishers, printers and the general public. At the last meeting of the International Typographical Union in Denver, a resolution was passed endorsing this bill. At a recent meeting the Typothetae also endorsed the bill. As this embraces all who were interested in the the measure it ought to secure its passage.

Mr. G. H. Putnam, the senior member of G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, was appointed by the publishers and authors to represent them before congress, and has prepared several strong papers advocating this just measure. He spent considerable time last winter in Washington urging upon congress the importance of passing this bill. It is owing to his presence in this city that there has been so much interest taken in the subject and it is to be hoped that the petition will be generally signed. It will be found at F. E. Robinson's drug store.

A similar petition has been placed with Chain, Hardy & Company in Denver and at the State college in Boulder, and are now receiving signatures. It is unnecessary to give at length reasons why this petition should be signed. The best reasons are given in the petition itself, and must meet with a ready response in the minds and hearts of those who believe that the man who does the work is entitled to the profits from it. The text of the petition and signatures are as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your petitioners, citizens and residents of the state of Colorado, most respectfully urge the passage of the bill in behalf of international copyright which is now before congress, and which is designed to secure the rights of authors generally in their works, for the following, among many other reasons:

First—Because it is right and just that authors should have a property in the works produced by them, and should receive compensation proportioned to the number of readers who have been benefited by their labors;

Second—Because the development of American literature, art and science, which has been not a little impeded for want of an international copyright, will be advanced by this measure;

Third—Because, when the property of foreign authors is secured to them, the productions of American authors will no longer be required to compete with books on which no payment has been made to the producer. The more remunerative return secured for their labor will enable writers of capacity to earn a livelihood from authorship (which is now rarely possible), and will encourage the production of literature of the highest value to the community;

Fourth—Because the business of printing, publishing and selling books in the United States will be developed and extended by the encouragement given to the production of literature, to the advantage as well of the community at large as to the trades engaged in the different branches of said business;

Fifth—Because, under the operation of international copyright, American publishers will be enabled, with a clear title to the property created with the aid of their capital, to undertake many works of importance and usefulness to the people, which, under the present condition of things, are impracticable. Business men cannot be expected to risk their capital in literary undertakings if the state will not protect literary property, as it protects all other classes of property, against misappropriation and depreciation.

Sixth—Because many valuable works, which are now only imported in foreign editions in limited numbers and at high prices, will, under this law, be published in this country at prices suitable to the American market;

Seventh—Because, when this law is in operation, it will no longer be to the interest of any business enterprise here to force upon American readers inferior reprints of undesirable foreign fiction to the exclusion of American works;

Eighth—Because a large proportion of the foreign fiction which has, owing to the absence of just copyright laws, been spread broadcast over the land, idealizes states of society foreign to our institutions, the standards of which are often detrimental to the best interests of our nation, and more particularly to wholesome thinking on the part of our young people;

Ninth—Because, under the present state of the law, the business of making and of publishing books in the United States has not kept pace with the progress of the country in other respects, and, with the exception of the reprints of current foreign fiction, the number of books produced each year is smaller in proportion to the population than it was twenty years ago;

Tenth—Because, in conceding copyright to European writers, our government will put American authors in a position to secure similar copyrights in England and on the continent, which, in the increasing European interest in American literature, will secure for these authors important additions to their earnings;

Eleventh—Because, in conceding copyright to foreign authors, the United States will accept the standard of national morality and of international fair play maintained by all other civilized nations, now united in the International Copyright union.

WM. F. SLOCUM, JR.,
President Colorado College.
J. A. HAGERMAN,
President First National Bank.
WM. S. JACKSON,
Cashier El Paso County Bank.
JOHN DEWITT PELTZ,
City Attorney and County Attorney El Paso County.
E. C. EATON,
County Clerk El Paso County.
GEO. E. PARSONS,
Secretary Colorado Springs Co.
B. W. STEELE,
Editor THE GAZETTE.
WM. A. BELL,
J. A. HAYES, JR.,
Cashier First National Bank.
IRVING HOWBERT,
E. COLLBRAN,
General Manager Colorado Midland R. R.
E. G. LUNT,
JAS. B. GREGG,
Pastor First Congregational Church.
J. S. BLACK,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
A. R. KIEFFER,
Rector of Grace Church.
RICHARD MONTAGUE,
Pastor First Baptist Church.
Y. D. ORMES,
Pastor South Congregational Church.
B. F. D. ADAMS,
CHAS. ADAMS,
JUDSON BENT,
FRANCIS B. HILL,
FRANK WHITE,
GODFREY KISSEL,
THE CONSOLIDATED STAT'Y CO.
BENJ. IVES GILMAN,
C. ERNEST WHITNEY,
MORTIMER WOOLF,
JOHN C. PENNINGTON,
S. E. SOLLY, Y. D.

Making Home Happy.

Boston Courier.

Jobson—You remember Jimson, Dobson?

Dobson—No. I remember him as being an out and out bad one, constantly beating his wife and children, and making his home miserable.

Job—Well, he is making his home happy now.

Dob—Yes, he's dead.

He Lived on his Mother.

From Judge.

"There goes a young fellow who lives on the fat of the land and yet doesn't do a stroke of work."

"How does he do it?"

"Well, you see, his mother is the fat woman in the dime museum."

Examined for the Bar.

Texas Siftings.

Examiner—Can you give me an instance of a person inciting another to perjury?

Candidate—Yes; when the court asks a female witness how old she is.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending January 4, 1890:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Auchinvale, C J
Austin, Wm W
Aldriten, A J
Baird, Chas W
Barton, J E
Brennan, Bartley
Benson, Robt
Bradshaw, F E
Bridges, J W
Bue.., W J
Buchanan, Wm T
Burnes, Mr
Crispin, C E
Curzan, Geo
Carnell, Henry
Cooper, J F
Corceran, J J
Conley, Benson
Codwise, Chas W, 2
Clinton, Harry
Clark, David A
Carpert, Joe
Chisholm, E R
Cain, J B
Davis, Willis
Delaney, J C
Derve, M S
Devare, R L
Elliott, David E
Ellsesor, John
Edmond, Boe
Eaton, Mr
Fenton, Eben B, 2
Fair, Mr
Foster, A J
Fox, T A
Fisk, J
Fewal, Commodore
Green, Geo M
Ginther, William
Gordon, John
Green, Geo
Hanson, Peter
Heck, Fred
Helterbram, Phil
Hammond, Thomas
Ho.., J..
Hockett, John
Huffman, A K
Hebert, Peter
Hawkins, Dr Wm B
Heart, Dudley
Halstead, T A
Haddock, B F
Jackson, M
Jeanne, Edward
Johnson, Thos
James, Wm
Jacobs, Wm H
Little, John
Logsdon, Jos
Loesch, H C
Logsdon, E N
Long, James
Long, James A
Murston, A G
Marsh, Walter
Mayhood, Wm F
Mein, J A
Moore, J P, 3
Munroe, James W
McCutchen, H P
McMichael, Jess
Macdonald, Angus
Post, Chas
Paterson, T F
Pierce, Edgar
Parker, Mr
Quinby, Frank
Robertson, Geo
Reiber, James
Russell, O D
Runyon, Eugene
Smith, James V
Steely, Will
Schrugle, D P, 2
Stevens, Willie
Smith, Henry
Smith, W F
Swope, Chas
Talbert, Edward F
Thiel, Antonie
Vandiverre, R H
Wright, Frank
Wood, N S
Wood, Stanley
Winfield, Abram
Williams, T T
Wright, S M

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Abbott, Mrs A L
Andrews, Mrs C
Babcock, Mrs M E
Banard, Mrs Minnie
Bridges, Mrs May
Butts, Mrs Mary
Bryant, Miss Maud
Burns, Miss Nannie
Cox, Miss C B
Coady, Miss Mary
Casgrabbe, Miss Kate
Clark, Mrs Mary J
Coyner, Mrs Elizabeth
Dickerson, Miss Ella, 2
Edmones, Kate
Fry, Mrs Lena
Fuller, Mrs Alex
Goggin, Miss Annie
Harris, Miss Tie
Hall, Mrs H H
Jones, Miss Mamie
Jones, Mrs Lizzie
Jones, Mrs Victoria
Jones, Mollie
Kenneday, Miss Mattie
Kane, Miss Bridget
Kenney, Mrs America
Lincoln, Miss Susie
Lowe, Mrs E M
Morrison, Miss Mary C
Martin, Miss Florence
Martin, Miss Maggie
McCagg, Miss Mattie
McGoey, Miss Mary
Nichols, Mrs Isaac
O'Neil, Mrs Minnie, 2
O'Brien, Miss Ella
Park, Miss Ruth
Parker, Miss Mary
Perkins, Miss May
Plumb, Mrs Ellen
Ross, Mrs J
Rickard, Mrs W W
Robinson, Mrs Amelia
Smith, Miss Belle
Skinner, Miss Bertie
Smith, Mrs H N
Smith, Mrs J H
Talbot, Mrs Rachael
Talbot, Mrs G A
Vaughn, Gracie
Vital, Sister Mary
Williams, Mrs Julia
Wolf, Mrs C A
Wolf, Mrs Fannie
Williams, Miss Mary Y

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Bacon, Miss Lizzie
Freeman, Mrs. A
McGrath, James F

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Trover, Frank
Pallock, John
Foreman, Wm F, 2
Allison, E H
Neumann, R
Hedges, Mrs Fred
Keller, Mrs E K

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

Y. W. EVER[illegible], P. M.

LAWYER, [illegible]

How a Popular American Writer Has His Time Played Many Parts.

Special Correspondence.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—Once, in my early newspaper days, I swapped confidences with an associate, who had gained more than ephemeral notoriety for the interesting and graceful productions of his quill. With a flush of pride he told me that he became an author because there was never a scarcity of books at his father's house. My literary friend spoke of a period when the steam press was regarded as a great curiosity, when the printing of books was yet a costly enterprise and when most of the volumes, by authors of established reputation in our language, were imported from London or Edinburgh.

This incident comes to my mind linked with thoughts of the boyhood of Charles Dudley Warner. His father was known as a man intelligent above the average. He loved to read. His choice books, however, were of too somber a character to amuse or fascinate a budding American humorist of the vintage of 1829. There is no doubt that piety often resembles forbearance, and ceases to be a virtue. The home library to which Charles Dudley Warner had access, while as good as any in his native town of Plainfield, Mass., was, in his juvenile estimation, really good for nothing. He, therefore, concluded that it was his mission to write better books than those which his father gave him to browse over when he was a tenderling of four or five years.

What a thoroughly United States sort of a career his has been! He has related something of his early life in "Being a Boy," which was published in 1877. At the age of 22 he graduated from Hamilton college, taking the first prize for English composition. Already he had contributed to the old Knickerbocker and its now almost forgotten rival, Putnam's Magazine. It was in 1853 that he became one of a surveying party on the prairies of Missouri. Within a year he returned to New England. Then he decided there was more money in litigation than in literature—providing you are counsel for the litigant who has the most money and the greatest amount of stubbornness. So, in 1856, he graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. The four succeeding years he practiced at the Chicago bar, with fair prospects of being elected a judge before the Twentieth century flickered and expired.

There was an evening paper here in Hartford looking for an assistant editor. He was the fortunate applicant. In twelve months he had full charge of The Press and made it attractive enough to be respected. About the year 1867 it was consolidated with The Hartford Courant, of which Mr. Warner was appointed co-editor. In 1869 he went beyond seas and traveled extensively in Europe's beaten paths and alluring byways for nearly fourteen months. His letters of travel, written for The Courant, were so sparkling that his dream of book-making took business shape.

These are the titles of works that have made him widely and favorably known: "My Summer in a Garden" (1870); "Saunterings" (same year); "Backlog Studies" (1872); "The Gilded Age," in collaboration with his brother humorist, Mark Twain (1873); "Baddeck, and That Sort of Thing" (1874); "My Winter on the Nile (1876); "In the Levant" (1877); "In the Wilderness" (1878); "Capt. John Smith," a burlesque biography, written in 1881; "Washington Irving," in the Men of Letters series (the same year); "Roundabout Journey" (1883); "Their Pilgrimage" (1886); "On Horseback Through Virginia and North Carolina" (1888), which volume includes his "Mexican Notes," and his recently published book containing "Studies in the South and West, with Comments on Canada."

In 1884, Mr. Warner succeeded the late William A. Seaver as editor of that humorous spice box known to all readers of Harper's Magazine as "The Drawer." This connection has brought him closer than ever to the people who greatly admire him for the force and sprightliness of his writings. His latest novel, entitled "A Little Journey in the World," has just been completed. It was written as a serial, during 1889, for Harper's Magazine. More than any of his previous works it strongly reflects the genial philosophic humanity of Charles Dudley Warner. His portraiture of the grotesque has long been regarded by those competent to pass judgment, as being of the highest order of literary art. There is depth as well as breadth in his quaint fancy. Mr. Warner's greatest charm is the undercurrent of tender sympathy with and for all mankind. He is a stout friend of the toiler. His hand is extended to help; his words written to encourage and instruct, quite as much as to lighten and brighten honest labor.

He has found time to interest himself in social science. His thoughtful essays on prison discipline have attracted the attention of foreign governments, and many of his suggestions have been put to trial with happy results. As a lecturer on miscellaneous topics he has won favor by telling his audiences something that they liked to hear and which was of benefit to them and to others. Charles Dudley Warner is a Samaritan rather than a sermonizer. He had quite enough of prosiness, without active performance, in his youth. Born and bred in an atmosphere where it was sinful to laugh between sundown on Saturday and sunrise on Monday, his healthful mental activity is a direct result of travel and a keen habit of observation. He is now 60 years of age.

Mr. Warner wears a full beard, a contented (serious) expression, and upon occasion neatly fitting dress clothes. Like James Russell Lowell, the poet-humorist-diplomate, Justin Winsor, the erudite librarian of Harvard college, and John Charles Fremont, the soldier, pathfinder and veteran claimant, he parts his hair in the middle. This peculiarity does not in the least affect the nice balance of his brain.

In 1872 Yale college conferred upon Charles Dudley Warner the degree of master of arts. Twelve years later the same honor came to him from Dartmouth.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

[illegible] cases of influenza here. [illegible] near zero and the snow is falling steadily. [illegible] was that Rice [illegible] defense and Cal. Morgan, of Hatch [illegible] been buried about three weeks.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum......$10 00 Six months..........5 00
Three months.....2 50 One month..........1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum ......$1 50 Six months. 75
Three months. 50

ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

It is said that Prince Murat has concluded to marry Miss Caldwell and trust to her generosity in the matter of fixing his allowance of pin money. Miss Caldwell has not been heard from but she may have, it is most probable that she has, made other arrangements.

The praise which Senator Allison is receiving from his political opponents in the senate and the wishes for his re-election which have been expressed by them must be very gratifying to that gentleman. Ability and faithful service have made him merit every word that has been said in his praise.

Ohio republicans have become so fond of warring with each other that they never miss an opportunity to engage in a free for all fight. At present the subject of who is to have the empty honor of a nomination to the office of United States senator is being discussed with considerably more feeling by both press and party leaders than the occasion would seem to demand. It is bad enough that the republicans of the Buckeye state should be obliged to form the funeral cortege in this contest and it does not make the situation any less deplorable that they should engage in a bitter fight to decide who is to have the honor of occupying the hearse.

The democrats of the Montana legislature have chosen Clark and Maginnis as United States senators. The republican members some days ago elected Power and Carpenter. This will soon bring the Montana muddle to a crisis. Four senators cannot sit in congress from Montana, and a decision as to which of them will be entitled to the seats will soon be reached in the proper tribunal. When the question regarding these officials is settled, the question as to which of the legislatures now convened at Helena is the regular and legal body will be determined with it. It is unfortunate that Montana should have her entrance into the union clouded by the serious trouble which has arisen, and an early settlement of it will be hailed with a general approval.

Scribner's Magazine for January begins the fourth year and seventh volume with the promise that during the current year it will follow its well approved course of printing articles of interest in themselves, by writers who really have something to say; and of aiming that great variety shall be secured rather than that any single undertakings shall monopolize its space. In the interest of timeliness and variety a department has been added where, under the title "The Point of View," an opportunity is given to the best writers for a brief and familiar discussion of subjects of both passing and permanent interest; literary, artistic and general. These are, of course, as, indeed, the title of the department conveys, to be expressions of individual opinion. In the present issue the subjects discussed, in a bright, informal way, are "The Barye Exhibition," "Thackeray's Life," "Social Life in Print" and "The French as Artists." A few pages are to be added to each number to give space for this new feature.

The subject of having contested congressional election cases handled in some more satisfactory way than at present, which Mr. Dodge, chairman of the house elections committee, says the latter is considering, is by no means a new one. It has often in the past been brought up in congress by members who have recognized the evils of the present method and were anxious to have some more just and effective method adopted. The press of the country has also quite frequently urged the importance of the subject upon congress. The removal of election investigations from the house to the courts has seemed to be the only plan thus far proposed which promises any effective remedy, and this is the one Mr. Lodge has presented to his committee. The constitution is explicit in its provision that each house "shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," and this would at once settle the point as to a final decision on elections, which are contested in the house, being reached anywhere else but in that body. But Mr. Lodge does not propose that the courts shall be given any further power than that of investigation, the decision on which is to be laid before the house for its ratification or rejection. The arguments in favor of the courts being vested with the authority to investigate and report their findings are numerous, but chief among them are that it will insure more prompt action, a more impartial investigation and a more just decision. The opposition which a measure providing for this change would arouse would no doubt be powerful. There are a good many members who would oppose it on the purely partisan grounds that it would remove to some extent the power of the majority to make a purely partisan decision. There are others who would object because they claim they could not vote intelligently on the report of the courts without investigating the case for themselves. There are also other grounds of objection which have been urged in the past and would be in this case probably. The discussion which a favorable report from the elections committee would bring on would be interesting, and not without benefit, perhaps, even should this particular measure fail.

In the January Century, the next to the last installment of "The Life of Lincoln" appears. This installment contains a graphic account of Lincoln's last day and his assassination, also a chapter on the fate of his assassins and a description of the mourning pageant. There is a portrait of Andrew Johnson, a diagram of the box in Ford's theatre, a fac-simile of a play-bill found in the president's box, a picture of the funeral-car and of the monument at Springfield. Supplementary papers by other hands are printed on the pursuit and death of John Wilkes Booth. The latter papers are by two confederate officers who met Booth and Herold in their flight, and by a union officer who commanded the cavalry that captured the fugitives. The frontispiece of this number of the Century is a portrait of Prof. James Bryce, the author of "The American Commonwealth." Accompanying the portrait is a sketch of Professor Bryce's life. A notable paper is Miss Amelia B. Edwards's account of the recent very extraordinary discoveries at Bubastis in Egypt. One stone of these ruins is almost sixty-one centuries old, and Bubastis is as ancient as the earth itself used to be considered. All the monuments reproduced in this article are now for the first time published. A very full installment of Jefferson's autobiography gives some amusing tales of the early adventures of the author. Jefferson also describes the elder Booth's acting of Sir Giles Overreach, and tells about that eccentric knight, the actor Sir William Don. There are also descriptions of Julia Dean, James E. Murdoch, and Henry Placide; and the installment closes with a brief essay entitled, "A Play is an Animated Picture." The installment is profusely illustrated. Henry James has a fully illustrated paper on Daumier, the famous French caricaturist. The second of the "Present Day Papers" is by Rev. Dr. Dike, and has to do with "Problems of the Family." Incidentally some startling statistics with regard to divorce in the United States are presented. Professor Fisher publishes a paper on "The Gradualness of Revelation." Another of Timothy Cole's engravings of the old masters is given—the artist chosen being Andrea Mantegna—with accompanying articles by Mr. Stillman and by the engraver himself. A curious and valuable paper is that by Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Lick observatory, telling of a recent discovery of his concerning "The Real Shape of the Spiral Nebulae." The fiction of the number consists of new chapters of Mrs. Barr's "Friend Olivia," and Stockton's "The Merry Chanter"; also complete stories by Matt Crim and John Heard, jr. There are poems by Rev. T. T. Munger, Mrs. Louise Morgan Sill, Margaret J. Preston, Florence Earle Coates, Helen Thayer Hutcheson, Charles G. D. Roberts, and (in Bric-a-Brac) by James Whitcomb Riley, Edward A. Oldham and others. Among the editorials is one on the care of the Yosemite valley, followed by three Open Letters from visitors on "Destructive Tendencies in the Yosemite Valley."

GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Owing to the largely increased business of the GAZETTE, it has been found necessary to make some changes in the management. Mr. J. A. Sprague will have charge of the Daily advertising and Weekly subscription and advertising. Mr. J. M. Bolton, who has been connected with the GAZETTE since it was started in 1871, and has for many years past been foreman of the job composing room and press room, will be superintendent of the job department and hereafter will be found in the business office. Mr. J. Bridge, who was foreman for some time for R. & T. A. Ennis, of St. Louis, takes Mr. Bolton's place as foreman. Mr. J. G. Noble, whose excellent work has pleased so many of our customers, remains as heretofore at the head of our bindery. These changes will enable us to turn out job work in better shape than heretofore. There is no better all-around printer in the state than Mr. Bolton, and his presence as superintendent of the job department assures accuracy and promptness in our job department. By mistake, the New Year's paper stated that the average weekly pay roll was six hundred dollars. It should have been stated that it was nine hundred dollars. Of course, in a city of this size, there is not near enough job work to keep such a force busy, and a large per cent. of it comes from Denver, Pueblo and other important points in the state.

MR. FLOWER AND COLORADO.

Mr. J. F. Gibbs of Greeley in his testimony before the house ways and means committee on the subject of the cost of raising wool said that occasional severe weather in the Rocky mountain region brought heavy losses to the wool grower, but that during 360 days of the year in Colorado, the weather was delightful and nothing was to be feared from cold. The Hon. Roswell P. Flower, the humorist statesman from the Twelfth New York district, who is a member of the committee, took occasion to ironically remark at the conclusion of Mr. Gibbs' statement that he had not experienced the much boasted delightful Colorado weather during his recent visit to the state.

Mr. Flower is not to be regarded as a competent judge of the weather during his visit to Colorado some months ago. If current rumor was correct his western trip was not made solely for pleasure, as he was pleased to frequently state during the course of it, but for the purpose of looking up the condition of the fences around the presidential boom. Looking at it from the standpoint of his mission, no doubt, the weather seemed to his prejudiced mind positively Arctic. It is a fact, well proven, that democratic aspirations do not thrive in Colorado. A climate which puts life and strength into everything else and scatters plenty and prosperity throughout the state utterly fails when it comes to that article. This has been particularly noticeable in the case of Governor Hill's aspirations. Icicles may be brushed from them on the warmest summer day. Mr. Flower's search for a following brought him constantly in contact with these icicles and a generally frigid atmosphere. As a consequence he is ironical about our climate.

Mr. Flower might go to Florida, sit in a refrigerator and get the same idea of the beauties of that clime as he has obtained of the Colorado climate by living in the penetrating cold of a Hill presidential boom vacuum while within our borders.

HOLIDAY EDITIONS.

Among the many holiday editions gotten out by the press of the state the Pueblo Chieftain seems to carry off the palm in elaborateness. The cover is a handsome piece of printer's work and the matter enclosed is carefully prepared and arranged. The edition is one of which the Pueblo may well be proud.

The Denver Republican sent out a New Year's edition which cannot fail to be widely read with great interest. To even those living in the city the figures with regard to the wonderful prosperity of Denver during the past year given in the Republican must be a surprise and an agreeable one. The state in general is also given a large amount of space in the same edition.

The Denver News issued a large New Year's number containing much useful and valuable information. The cuts of buildings either lately erected or in prospect are particularly well executed.

Another noteworthy edition is that of the Trinidad Citizen, which contains an immense amount of valuable information. The prosperity of the southern city and the enterprise of the Citizen are to be seen in the pages of this handsome issue.

The Herald-Democrat with its customary progressive spirit and true enterprise gives its readers a big issue containing plenty of facts and figures to show the rapid advance the Cloud City has made in every direction during the past year.

The talk about the democratic members of the Ohio legislature uniting on Governor-elect Campbell as a compromise candidate for United States senator is more than nonsense. Campbell's acceptance of the office would mean a republican governor for Ohio, and it is not likely that the democrats would take any step that could by any chance lose to them the fruits of their late victory. It's well enough to talk about counting Marquis, the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, into office, and thus having him succeed Campbell as governor in case of the latter's retiring, but two counts have failed to do this, and only fraud such as even Ohio people would be likely to object to could make another one more successful. The majority of the republican candidate for lieutenant governor was only twenty-seven, but those twenty-seven votes make Campbell's entrance into the senatorial contest impossible. There is another thing to be considered in this connection, and that is that Campbell is not a millionaire. The race in Ohio this year is only open to the rich. The brains of a state noted for its brainy men are shelved in this contest.

America in its interesting article on American cartoonists last month made the statement that Thomas Nast could never bring himself to caricature General Grant. A subscriber of the America takes exception to this statement and has sent to that paper a Harper's Weekly of July 18, 1874, in which is one of Nast's cartoons representing General Grant receiving a rebuke from Columbia for appointing Shepard to the office of district governor of Washington. America claims, and apparently with good ground, that this cartoon was not intended for a satire, but that the sentiment was one of warning prompted by a kindly feeling on the part of Mr. Nast for the president. The inscription at the bottom was "Don't let us have any more of this nonsense. It is a good trait to stand by one's friends, but——."

New York has reached that point now that her newspaper men announce to the world by wire the occurrence of a clear day so unusual an event is it.

The serious illness of Judge Kelley and the consequent absence from the floor of the house of representatives is to be deeply regretted. There are few men in that body whose absence would be more felt than that of Judge Kelley.

A New York paper is indignant because twenty-seven teachers of the public schools had a day's wages withdrawn from their pay for time spent in attending the funeral of an assistant superintendent. The soulless character of eastern school boards is so well known that this will create no surprise. They have reached that hey-hearted stage where they stop a teacher's pay entirely when he attends his own funeral.

Judge Dwight of the general term of New York has affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing for the infliction of the death penalty by electricity. In his decision Judge Dwight says that while the mode of death prescribed is unusual there is no evidence that it is cruel, the evidence on the contrary proving that death by electricity is quick and painless. This decision will have the effect of securing the remanding of Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, who was convicted some ago, for sentence.

The Salt Lake Tribune for its New Year's number collected building statistics precisely as the GAZETTE did. They show that during the past year $2,567,015 worth of work was done. Salt Lake City has a population of over 40,000, and during the past year has had a boom attracting large sums of money from outside capitalists. Colorado Springs, that has never claimed a population of over 12,000, did $1,039,161 worth of building during the year. Salt Lake, with over three times the population and outside capital, only did a little over one and a half times as much building as the citizens of Colorado Springs in the same period.

The proprietors of the Manitou Springs Journal, with the enterprise and public spirit which characterizes all their undertakings, have just issued a holiday edition, which reflects great credit on them and cannot fail to prove of much benefit to Manitou. The write-up of the resort is full and complete and contains much valuable information. The climate, business interests, accommodations for tourists and invalids, points of interest surrounding and many other subjects are carefully and accurately treated. The edition is ten pages. The matter is carefully arranged and well printed on good paper. The handsome heading and well executed cuts add much to the appearance of the paper. It should have, and no doubt will have, a wide circulation.

The name of Mr. George H. Boker is added to the long list of prominent men who have passed away within a few months. Mr. Boker was born in Philadelphia in 1823 and has been a resident of that city most of the time since. Twice he was given important posts as minister of the United States abroad and filled them with credit to himself and his country. He was a talented writer and his poetical works especially have been received with much favor. In Philadelphia where Mr. Boker has lived so long and for which his public spirited and untiring efforts have done so much he will be particularly missed but his loss will be generally felt and deeply regretted throughout the country. The republican party has lost a leader whose place will be difficult to fill. In politics as elsewhere his influence was always of the kind that strengthens.

Jackson, Miss., had another of its periodical farces in the way of a municipal election on Monday and the usual rubber-stamp result was reached; the entire democratic ticket was elected. There was a gratifying absence of the customary tragedies about the polls which was brought about, the dispatches say, not by better sense on the part of the whites but by fear born of a remembrance of a bloody past on the part of the negroes. This remembrance, together with the presence of a number of white men from the surrounding country known to be familiar with the use of guns and other potent influences in Mississippi elections and quick to employ them in the case of an emergency such as an attempt on the part of a black man to vote, had the desired effect. The vast majority of negroes remained at home. Only fifteen or twenty were are [illegible] attempted to cast the ballot which the constitution places in their hand, and these on being informed that it was a peaceable election and that their voting might cause trouble withdrew without exercising their right. They knew too well what the ominous meaning of that word trouble was. It is not singular under the attending circumstances that the democratic ticket was elected. The farce of an election might have been done away with. The action of the democratic convention which nominated the ticket was virtually final, the opening of polling places for the reception of ballots was a false show, the expense of which the people, both those who enjoyed the privileges of those polling places and those to whom they were forbidden, might have been spared.

IN MEMORIAM.

There was a crook in his arms, la-de-da,
And a bend in his knees, tra-la-la,
As down Cascade he would walk,
Or of lords he would talk
To the beautiful maids of this spa.

Theatricals, sermons or poker
Were alike to this versatile joker;
On all he'd converse—
But minus a purse,
Of fortune couldn't long be provoker.

No threshold this "steerer" could balk,
He took dollars, but no spoon and no fork,
And hied him away,
Without saying "Good day."
Did "Bunko"-set—Deely—Allborke.

HILL AS A REFORMER.

Governor Hill of New York is nothing if not shrewd. He has watched with envy the public approval and applause with which the efforts of his formidable rival, Mr. Cleveland, in behalf of ballot reform have been met. He has been brought in other ways to a realization of the strong current of public opinion in the direction of ballot reform and its constantly increasing force. He has been quick to grasp his cue and the message which he sent to the New York legislature yesterday recommending laws providing for changes in the election system in the direction of reform is the result. It is so easy to urge a legislature to a good action. It is not more difficult when that action is performed to wipe it out in the privacy of the executive chamber with a single stroke of the powerful pen which the governor wields.

The appearance of David B. Hill in his new role of reformer will be regarded with a large measure of distrust when it is remembered that his career in public life has been marked by anything but personal sacrifice for public gain. The passage of an effective electoral reform law would handicap Governor Hill in his efforts for further political preferment. He is not a statesman. No one ever accused him of being that. He is not intellectually brilliant. He is not a great orator. He is not noted for an extended knowledge of public affairs nor for ability to deal with them. He has lived and thrived and succeeded in his past political life because of his faculty for pulling wires and for general shrewdness, cunning and daring in playing the game of politics. That an effective election reform law would render this faculty if not useless much less useful no one will doubt. Then Governor Hill in recommending it is either turning away from the rule of his life and sacrificing his personal chances for the public good or he is insincere and is championing a measure before the legislature which he proposes to knife in his executive office if it should ever reach there.

If the governor is sincere now, he has not neglected to make provision for a possible change in his feelings. He has so shrewdly hedged that it will not be difficult for him to veto a measure because of some slight flaw which it is sure to contain, however carefully it may be prepared, regardless of its general wisdom, if he finds it convenient so to do. He recommends the passage of a law providing for secret compartments for the voter which, in itself, he says, would secure the chief benefits of electoral reform, yet at the same time condemns the Australian system which provides for these compartments and in other ways has proven successful and effective. If the compartments are so important a factor in honest elections as Governor Hill pretends to regard them it would be interesting to know why he did not accept the opportunity to bestow the blessing on the voters of New York by signing the Saxton bill. That measure was not perfect, but in his anxiety to give to the people of New York the immense benefits of it Governor Hill might have sacrificed the trivial objections on which he based the veto.

The governor objects to a provision which requires the voter to place a mark opposite the name of his candidate on an official ballot. He says it is unconstitutional because it makes an educational qualification that the voter shall be able to read and write. He seems to forget that both the Australian system and the Saxton bill contain provisions whereby the voter who cannot read can vote. He seems to forget that one of the notable incidents of the late Montana election held under the Australian system was the voting at one polling place of four hundred Italians who, as required, announced their inability to read and had their ballots cast as they directed for the democratic ticket and that a similar case was presented under the Massachusetts system when in one ward in Boston sixty-five foreign born citizens who could not read were assisted by the judges in casting their ballots for the democratic ticket.

Despite a wish to be absolutely fair innumerable and persistent doubts will arise as to the governor's sincerity, all things considered. A better judgment can be passed when the New York legislature sends him an electoral reform bill, as it undoubtedly will this winter, for his sanction or veto. His words are loudly spoken now, but his action then will be more convincing.

The grave charges which have been made against United States District Attorney Chambers, of Indianapolis, alleging interference on his part to shield Colonel Dudley from the legal penalties of an alleged crime, are now in a fair way to receive the thorough investigation which their serious nature demands. These charges have been frequently made before, in a general way, by irresponsible and bitter partisans whose constant cry of fraud and corruption after an election, which they have failed to carry, is always to be expected, and they have been regarded accordingly. The presentation of them in the proper form in the senate of the United States by a member of that body, however, changes matters and makes them merit the thorough and prompt investigation which they will no doubt now receive. Senator Voorhees, in presenting his resolution on the subject to the senate, did not add weight to his argument by the uncalled for insinuations with regard to the president of the United States. The fire alarm claptrap about "a president who is a beneficiary of a polluted ballot box" no doubt makes the most convincing kind of an argument when repeated from the stump, with those oratorical effects the senator from Indiana knows so well how to use, to a worshiping group of democratic constituents in the backwoods of the Hoosier state but it is less effective when used on the floor of the United States senate.

> The GAZETTE is discussing the advisability of holding a county fair. It would seem that this county is large enough and has enough enterprising men to make a fair a success. Why not organize an agricultural and driving park association.

The above from the Colorado City News is only one of the many endorsements which the movement in behalf of a county fair, started by the GAZETTE some days ago, has received. The county press, almost without exception, has taken up the subject and urged the successful carrying out of a project which promises such large benefits to the county. The efforts of the press should be met by the hearty, active interest of the people. Undoubtedly a large majority of the people of the county are awake to the benefits to be derived from the holding of an annual exhibition of its products and resources and in favor of holding the fairs, but the latter will never materialize until the desire for them takes a more active and determined form than it has yet done. As nearly every man in the county would directly or indirectly derive benefit from the project nearly every man in the county can properly be expected to lend his aid. The time has come when some decided move should be made. A meeting of those interested should be held and in it should be represented by every profession, trade and business in the country. If this meeting is large and spirited and shows that business is meant the rest will follow soon. What is needed first is a strong, wide awake, healthy county fair association. If those interested in the formation of such an association will fix a date for a meeting the GAZETTE will be glad to announce it throughout the county and urge attendance upon it.

The Colorado City Iris has issued a double holiday number which is the best evidence of that progressive newspaper's determination to keep in line with a progressive city. The edition contains a great deal of valuable information about the resources, progress and future prospects of Colorado City.

Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison said to a reporter in Denver on Tuesday that the democratic victories this fall go to prove the old story true that the democrats go out to hunt where there is little or no game. They pick off a bird here and there, but the republicans go out when the game is plenty—and they bag it. Harrison is a man of remarkably keen perception.

Senator Edmunds is not heard from as often now as he once was, but his remarks yesterday furnish convincing evidence of the fact that he has not lost his old time faculty for saying something when he addresses the senate. Senator Edmunds has been in public life a good many years and his familiarity with political history and his good memory are inconvenient sometimes to his opponents when he engages in an argument as Senator Voorhees, through late experience, can testify to.

What Our Neighbors Say.

Pike's Peak Herald.

Our contemporary, the GAZETTE, issued a very complete New Year's edition, as usual, embracing a concise statement of the past year's doing in this city, imparting general information concerning our city and county, and splendid write-ups of nearly every town in the county. To give outsiders an idea of the progress made hereabouts the GAZETTE is an excellent medium to send away.

Saturday Mail.

The GAZETTE company, with its usual and characteristic enterprise, came out bright and early on New Year's morning, with a ten-page edition, presenting its many readers a comprehensive review of the growth of the city and neighboring towns, and largely devoted to the manifold interests of El Paso county in general. The edition is a highly creditable one in every particular, and evinces very commendable enterprise on the part of the publishers.

Colorado City Chieftain.

The GAZETTE's holiday edition is a valuable contribution to El Paso county's statistics. It contains an exhaustive write-up of all the important interests and points in the county. The people should send 10,000 copies of this edition to friends and relations in the eastern states.

Mitchell Pugnacious.

LONDON, January 8.—Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, attacked Viscount Mandeville and Mr. Acington in a restaurant last night. Viscount Mandeville was badly beaten before the combatants were separated.

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Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

Interesting Meetings Sunday Night Addressed by Prominent Speakers.

In spite of the threatening aspect of the heavens there was a very fair attendance at the anniversary meetings of the Y M C A of Colorado Springs, held in the First Presbyterian and First M. E. churches Sunday evening The exercises were very interesting, and will have a large influence in interesting business men in the work of the organization in this city Some of the most eminent Y M C A workers in the country were present and delivered short addresses At the Presbyterian church Rev Mr Black presided, and was assisted in the service by Rev Mr Gregg and Rev Mr Ormes The first speaker of the evening was Mr H B Chamberlain, president of the Denver Y M C A and of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, Mr Chamberlain largely confined his remarks to the relations of business men to the organization His talk was very interesting as coming from one with large experience Following Mr Chamberlain, Mr Ingersoll, railroad secretary to the general committee of the Y M C A, spoke The speaker's experience had been large but chiefly among railroad men The Y M C A work had a great value in helping young men in business, and the railroads of the country subscribe $70 000 annually to help it along having realized its importance among the employes

At the First M E church Rev Mr Peck presided and was assisted in the service by Rev Mr Terry and Rev. Mr [illegible] The first speaker at this church was Mr Sunley general secretary of the Denver Y M C A who spoke for about half an hour outlining the work and defining the principles of the association He was followed by Mr Chamberlain, who had arrived from the Presbyterian church [illegible] for a short time upon the Y M C A work as he has seen it in other cities and as it was [illegible] the work at Colorado college. The following report of the work of the association in this city during the year was read at both meetings

The Young Men's Christian association of Colorado Springs has had an existence of many years past and is one of the [illegible] of Colorado Its [illegible] when the city was a village [illegible] board of directors [illegible] with the wisdom as the event [illegible] that they knew have [illegible] and husband [illegible] its [illegible] the present time when Colorado Springs no longer [illegible] the work of a city association

[illegible] board of directors after careful [illegible] of the needs of the city, [illegible] 1889 was an opportune time to [illegible] in this city for [illegible] pursuant of this [illegible] last summer [illegible]

[illegible] September [illegible] during which time [illegible] in connection with Mr [illegible] of Denver in [illegible] funds necessary [illegible] work [illegible] canvass or [illegible] affairs [illegible] and the association was without a [illegible] secretary [illegible] of the board [illegible] Mr [illegible] W [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] show the [illegible] in our [illegible] population [illegible] 2000, [illegible] is one of the [illegible] Rock Island [illegible] the city, [illegible] round house and shops [illegible] Rock [illegible] on the west [illegible] shops and the [illegible] general office of the [illegible] for us a [illegible] necessarily young [illegible] susceptible to Y M C A influences [illegible] cannot be so [illegible] reached for Christ by other means

We have nearly [illegible] the depots and yards of our railroads [illegible] men in an average to the number of two hundred

This is also a city of invalids Many young men come here [illegible] have to live in our midst without the comforts of home or friends and this is at a time when these blessings are most needed and most appreciated

Our hotels and boarding houses are crowded with strangers Almost daily the general secretary meets in the rooms strangers and invalids from nearly everywhere on the globe. Many of them are discouraged All of them need counsel They need a friend they need sympathy, they need some substitute for a home Many of them can be led to Christ

In ours being a western city, is an unusually large number of young men who have left home early in life and are now in their young manhood working as far as possible to remedy the defects of early education

Many young men are here, invalids, sick, not poor enough to go to the alms house too poor to provide for themselves watchers for their need

The association is an organized effort for the good, the comfort, the growth, the salvation of this army of young men

Its present quarters are narrow. It cannot do its best work with its present means and in its present location We have now a reading room, and have also classes in short hand, book keeping, penmanship, vocal music and arithmetic. Within a weeks we will be able to announce a course of lectures for young men Our meetings are well attended and we trust have borne good fruit We have two Bible classes organized But we need better quarters, a gymnasium and bath rooms as well.

We hope to move into the Midland building next spring

The association work is essentially done by laymen, Christian young men organized for the help in every possible way, and for the salvation of young men. The work is done by and through committees under the supervision of a general secretary, who is himself under the control of the board of directors.

The gentlemen who compose the heads of committees for this year are as follows. Devotional, Dr. F A Faber; reception, Charles L Plunkett; invitation, E B Simmons; visitation of sick, [illegible] B. [illegible] is; boarding house, Ira J Morse; membership, A W Thompson; rooms and library, F. A. Hastings; finance, A. [illegible] Denton

There is only one committee, that upon lectures and entertainments, not yet organized.

With adequate means provided them, upon these men will rest largely the association work for the rest of the year To their Master they are responsible for the privilege He has in His providence, given them of working with and for Him To the association they are responsible for the honor it has conferred upon them To those who contributed to this work, they are justly responsible to see that the money contributed is used to the very greatest possible advantage

The association is now building for the future We look forward to the time when we shall, by our Master's favor, see the railroad young men of Roswell, Colorado Springs and Colorado City properly provided for When the stranger, the invalid, shall have for their comfort and health the Young Men's Christian association building For the proper and effective work of the present year, we need at least $3,000

NOT TOO HIGH.

A Barnacle's Opinion of the Prices of Real Estate.

A GAZETTE representative during his rambles one day the past week fell into conversation with one of the old barnacles of the town, as they have been so aptly named, and enjoyed one of the most instructive conversations regarding real estate that he has listened to for some time The barnacles of the town are those old fellows, not so old either, some of them, who came to the town in an early day, purchased property and could not let go of it (who are wonder[illegible] they could not and only wish they had taken a bigger lot. The conversation naturally drifted into a discussion of the values of business property and the reporter propounded the question as to whether the barnacle did not believe that prices were getting too high?

"No," he replied, "it is not. It is impossible for any one to calculate the possibilities of Colorado Springs It is not built upon nor does it draw its existence from causes that develop other towns You can go into a town in an agricultural district and calculate pretty nearly how large the place will become It is the same way with manufacturing towns and towns dependent upon their mineral output But you know as well as I do that this city is very little affected by the mineral output of the state it has no manufacturing and I do not care to see [illegible] wanted in the county next year it would make very little difference Our resources are the city [illegible] and the sunny days, and they are unlimited I believe that the possibilities of this city are only limited by its water supply I have always had faith in the town and would have been rich today, had it not been for the other wise acres in the early days fellows who might be called fairly successful business men, who continually shook their heads and declared that the city could never grow much larger than it was there was no agricultural country back of it and all the same stale arguments that old residents are familiar with Do you know that I once occupied the present site of the First National bank building as a residence It was in the early days of the town I built a little shanty on the corner and lived there some time, but as I was not paying any rent General Cameron of the Colorado Springs company, came along one day and suggested that I had better buy the corner at $150 or move off. I moved because the price was too exorbitant but the same ground is worth $ 00,000 today I sold [illegible] blocks on North Nevada avenue shortly after that to a man for $850 and made $ 00 cash on the sale I thought it one of the finest pieces of work that I had ever done at the time When the purchaser came to take the bargain I did not want to appear too anxious, and hemmed and hawed a little, but I was so afraid he would back down that my heart felt like it would jump out of my throat Two years after he refused $5000 for the lots and today it is worth $50,000 No, young fellow, when you ask me if I think prices in real estate are too high, I say that they have hardly started What do you hear regarding the Burlington building into the city this year?"

"Only what you saw in this morning's paper"

"Well, I hope it is true. It cannot hurt the town any and will only make another railroad to advertise and help build us up"

The purchasers of The Antlers Annex, the sale of which was announced in this paper two weeks ago, were Dr. B. F. D. Adams and Henry LeB Wills.

Professor Turnbull, of the Garfield school, has been appointed principal of the high school, vice Dr. S. A. Jones, resigned to accept the presidency of the Nevada university.

Messrs Weeks & Sale have received another car of fine buggies and carriages. Among them are some handsome road carts. The firm is now employed in unpacking its harness and road goods.

CITY COUNCIL.

Well Attended but Quiet Meeting of the City Fathers.

There were present at the council meeting Monday Mayor Stillman and all the members.

A petition from residents and property holders east of Weber street, requesting that the fire limits be not extended to that part of the city, was read, received, and placed on file.

Mr John Elmebaugh petitioned that he be allowed a three-inch water pipe for the purpose of running an hydraulic elevator in the Alamo hotel. Referred to the water committee.

A communication from the W. C. T. U. of Colorado City was read, thanking the council for the free use of water in its drinking fountain.

The records of the city council not showing that the city is entitled to a free tap in the Brookside water works, the matter was made a part of the records.

Owing to the absence of the city attorney action on the liquor ordinance was postponed.

The petition of Reed Bros and others, presented at the last meeting, asking for a water main extension in the south part of the city, was granted

The committee to whom was referred the matter of a settlement with John Knott, reported that they had allowed him $1[illegible]0 as a settlement of his claim in full. The report was adopted.

A statement of the mayor to the effect that he had signed the plat of the Edwards addition was read, that it might go on record.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of appointing Henry Gross city scavenger, reported in favor of indefinitely postponing action thereon. The report of the city marshal was read and a portion, referring to the building of a new city jail, was referred to the committee on public grounds and buildings.

The report of the city magistrate and city treasurer for the month were read and placed on file, also the reports of the various fire companies

The treasurer's report showed over $39,000 paid out during the month, leaving a balance on hand of $33,000

The clerk read the ordinance regulating the keeping of gates over railroad crossings The ordinance passed unanimously not having been materially altered since the last reading.

The plat of Hillside addition to the city was presented by Mr G H Parsons After some discussion the plat was referred to the street committee The plat has been before the council before

The following bills were read and approved

S. H. Kinsley	$64 00
R W Anderson	21 00
Barnes & Son	150 50
John Knott	100 00
John Jones	3 75
W T Douglass	4 10
Reservoir pipe line	500 [illegible]
Manitou pipe line	81 00
Bear Creek pipe line	451 25
Manitou pipe line	[illegible] 15
Reservoir pipe line	1292 2[illegible]
Whitnack & Son	21 60
I. McCammon	1 60
Street and ditch work by Clark	222 00
C B Ferrin	6 40
H C McCreery	[illegible]
Fire department	50 00
P. A. Mangold	60 0[illegible]
P Dowres	10 50
A S Shields	75 [illegible]
M Cover	55
H I Reed	154 [illegible]
Engineer work	200 00
W. D Belding	5 00
E Lankin	2 00
A S Davis	30 [illegible]
Seldomridge & Son	14 25
Bumstead & Co., tapping	16 50
Bumstead & Co., tapping	60 75
Lloyd & Rose	1 25
L C Dana	1 [illegible]
G F Hale	29 75
A Herbst	1 [illegible]
C J Kuale	1 50
L. C. Dana	16 [illegible]
H. O'Brien	1 70
R Carr	5 35
S A French	36 [illegible]
Lowe Gas and Electric company	[illegible] 40
El Paso Electric company	124 58
Fairley Bros	6 75
W H Bacon	18 [illegible]
Reynolds & McConnell	47 58
Hendrie & Bolthoff company	53 20
A. A. McGovney	181 60
P S Thomas	1 [illegible]
Belcher & Bowler	149 50
Wm Lennox	5 85
Salary roll	155[illegible] 63

Alderman Stubbs reported that the salary of sewer inspector had been reduced to $75 per month, to continue until the expiration of the present council. The report was adopted

The water committee reported in favor of allowing Mr Elmebaugh to make the three-inch tap. Report was adopted

Mr. McCreery reported that he had employed Mr. S. H Kinsley to help him in revising the ordinances and that they were nearly ready There were a number of matters that would require action by the council before the work would be perfected

Alderman Sprague presented a resolution instructing the clerk to divide the new book of ordinances into chapters, etc. The resolution passed.

Upon motion the matter of a right of way for the Cheyenne Lake water pipe line through Cheyenne canon was taken up. A motion was made that the request be granted. Judge Colburn was present and stated that the Broadmoor company has no interest in the matter, other than owning some of the water rights that will be used. After a great deal of discussion the right of way was granted for the pipe line, the company to give the city a three-fourths inch tap and free use of the water.

Upon motion the matter of securing a deed to the site of the water reservoir east of the city from the Colorado Springs company was referred to the water committee.

The mayor reported that he had a letter from City Attorney Perz, dated at Washington, January 26, in which he stated that Senator Teller was confident of getting the Lake Moraine bill through the senate this week. The mayor also reported having secured the deed to the settler on the Iron Springs company's property.

The matter of extending the fire limits was discussed at some length, and occasioned considerable discussion by Alderman Gillingham and others. The matter was finally referred to the fire and ordinance committees and the council adjourned

An Exciting Scene.

There was great excitement on Pike's Peak avenue about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, occasioned by a runaway horse, and the papers came near having to record another fatal accident. Mr. Samuel Altman hitched a fractious horse, attached to a cart, on Pike's Peak avenue and left it. The animal took fright and breaking away, ran up the north sidewalk between Nevada avenue and Tejon street. In front of the First National bank were the two little children of Rev and Mrs A. C. Peck, accompanied by Mrs. Cleghorn, their nurse. In the baby carriage was the little infant, aged about six months, and beside it stood the little three-year-old daughter. Before the nurse could realize it the maddened animal was upon them. It dashed by, just missing the buggy, but the wheel of the cart caught it and overturned it, throwing the baby out on the stone walk. The nurse and the little girl were also thrown down. The horse continued on until in front of Hughes' grocery store, when it stumbled and fell, and landed among Mr. J. W. Bayne's horses standing there. Mr. Bayne managed to keep his horses from running although they were greatly frightened, but the Altman horse got up and freeing itself of the cart ran east on Nevada avenue and got away. Mrs Cleghorn and the little girl were not seriously injured, but the baby has a lump on its head and it is feared is internally injured. A [illegible] last night it was impossible to touch the child's body without causing pain and it could not lift one arm The baby carriage was wrecked and [illegible] broken into pieces, and it is a most a miracle that some one of the little party was not killed outright.

Picturesque Colorado.

The interesting and beautiful work with the pen and camera, by which Mr. Frederick H. Chapin is bringing into general notice the riches of this state, in both grandeur and charm of nature, has already met with deserved recognition on both sides of the Atlantic. His recent book, "Mountaineering in Colorado," of which a notice appeared some days ago in these columns, and which is now on sale at the Consolidated book store, has been the subject of very appreciative reviews in eastern papers

The Hartford Courant, of November 27th, refers to the book as "a valuable contribution to the descriptions of our own country—a charming sketch of an almost unknown land," and says of the reproductions of Mr. Chapin's photographs, which adorn its pages. "We know no pictures like these" * * * "The magnificent views that they open to us are a revelation of the wild beauty of America Some of them are as soft and graceful as the drawings of Hamilton Gibson and all are to the life."

In a long review the Hartford Times of December 1st, speaks in the same way of the book, as making known for the first time a country in some respects as interesting as the Alps, and predicts that many others will be incited to follow in Mr. Chapin's footsteps

The New York Photographic Times, of December 5th, contains, besides a notice of the book, an article by Mr. Chapin on the Pike's Peak range, accompanied by a most attractive photographic reproduction of a photograph taken in the heart of North Cheyenne canon.

In Vienna, Austria, the widely circulated journal called "Die Oesterreichische Touristen Zeitung," publishes in its issue of August 15th and September 1st a translation into German of a part of that one of the chapters of "Mountaineering in Colorado" which describes the ascent of Long's Peak. Fine reproductions of two photographs of the peak are given with the article.

To those who believe in the future of Colorado mountains as a Switzerland of America, all these indications that the rest of the world is beginning to look at them through Mr. Chapin's camera are very welcome.

Since the tours of which these descriptions and photographs give some of the results the same camera has been taken into the San Juan mountains about Ouray and even as far as the Mancos Canon with its wonderful cliff dweller ruins. Of these Mr. Chapin made last September a more complete exploration than had ever been undertaken before; and those who have looked at any of the photographs which he brought back will wait with great interest to see them made accessible to all who are fond of such excursions in this and other countries.

That the Colorado mountains need only to be known to become widely visited cannot but be the opinion of every one who has spent much time in exploring them.

Miss [illegible] M. Sweet was the winner of the fellowship given by the collegiate alumnae for advanced study in foreign universities. The competitors were those graduates in the college association who are likely to do original work in science or literature.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip Picked Up Here and There—Talk Heard On the Streets.

"A man sees and hears some funny things in the course of his business," said a prominent merchant of the city to me recently. "For instance, this morning one of the sweet young men of the town stopped in for a moment to see about some little matter As he was standing just inside of the door a well dressed lady entered, evidently a friend of the young man, for he lifted his hat courteously. Imagine his feelings, when the lady, advancing, asked.

"'Have you any cheap bridles that will do for a donkey?'

"'None, I think, that will suit you, madam,' he replied, politely, 'but the clerk can probably tell you better,' and he moved away

"The lady looked puzzled for a moment, but evidently decided that nothing was meant, and proceeded to make inquiries at the proper source"

⁂

Within the last few weeks two papers on the GAZETTE's exchange list, one from Nebraska and one from Illinois, have announced the engagements of young women living in the towns where the papers are published to Colorado Springs men. As neither of the papers mention the names of the men it is impossible for me to concentrate the blame on the two pairs of shoulders where it justly belongs, but I cannot pass the matter by without expressing a great regret that there are any men in Colorado Springs so completely without conscience as to stand silently by and see their home paper ignominiously scooped in matters of such general and deep interest

⁂

At The Antlers one day last week I met a man who was introduced as one of the most eloquent preachers and one of the best shots in the west It was the Rev. Edward R Custer who for many years has been engaged in carrying the good word, and successfully if common report speaks truly to some of the worst characters numbered in the ranks of humanity. He is retired from active life now but for thirty years was engaged in ministerial work in various western mining camps, in most of which preachers as a class, were about as welcome guests as cholera or a troop of hostile Indians Mr Custer is six feet tall and at seventy stands as erect as a man of thirty In his smooth shaven kindly face there is something unusually attractive In every line one can see the courage and perseverance he has so often proved he possesses in an extraordinary degree When Mr Custer first came west and began his work traveling from camp to camp, sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback, and occasionally in a wagon he met hostility almost everywhere and in many cases was promptly ordered out of camp when he stated his mission But he did not go and generally succeeded in making his bitterest opposers his warm friends Before he took his departure Mr Custer told me of an experience he had in an Arizona camp some years ago On his arrival one evening in the camp, through the influence of two women, he was given permission under protest to remain over night but was ordered to leave at daylight and told that if he attempted to open his mouth on religion he would have trouble on his hands, and the men who told him that, each carried a brace of dangerous looking guns and business in their eye By way of impressing their warning upon him they casually pointed out a little mound nearby under which the leader said a preacher who had once disobeyed similar orders "was lyin' with his toes up" It was an hour after daylight when Custer awoke next morning and he remained in his tent some minutes trying to think of some scheme to say a few words to the people of the camp which might do them some good and at the same time avoid the fate of his brother preacher who had disobeyed orders A few minutes had passed when he heard some rifle shots and looking out he saw a dozen or more men shooting at a target Custer was a good shot and the idea occurred to him that he would join them. The men were all good marksmen and were nearly all hitting the bull's eye every time After each man had shot they moved further away from the target and another round of shooting followed. This operation was repeated until they got so far away that not one of them could hit the bull's eye Custer had been standing quietly looking on, the men entirely ignoring his presence, but here was his opportunity to make a strike and he stepped up to one of the marksmen and asked to borrow a gun. It was handed over and Custer moved back ten feet from where the men last stood, and taking aim at the bull's eye, raised his gun to his shoulder and put a bullet in the center of the mark He repeated the feat four times, then turning to the men upon whom he could see he had made a decided impression, said: "Boys, I have a few words to say to you. If you will follow me over to the camp I will be very grateful." The leader spoke up and said: "Stranger, just yer go ahead and make yer talk. A man as can shoot like that has a right to talk any wher, and I'm here to see as how yer make it with out no interference." Custer not only "made his talk" that time but repeated it often in later years and never was more warmly welcomed anywhere than when he visited that camp. His shooting had given him a passport that nothing else could have procured for him.

⁂

Those who saw Carmencita dance in "Antiope" at the opera house did not see her at her best and this may account for her somewhat cold reception, for despite the encore it was cold as receptions to Carmencita go One of the members of the company told me that he had seen her dance something over one hundred times and had never seen her efforts greeted with less applause A severe cold from which she was suffering and the effect of the altitude upon her made her feet less light than usual Still she was Carmencita used to the spontaneous and repeated bursts of applause from audiences always and everywhere, and she regarded them as her right When she did not receive them in Colorado Springs it brought something more than a pretty pout to her handsome face Mr Kiralfy told me that he considered Carmencita the most successful attraction he has ever, in his many years of theatrical experience placed before the public That he realizes her value to him is best testified to by the big salary he pays her For her very few minutes of dancing Carmencita receives $50 for each performance It is good pay but it is not unlikely that before another season comes around she will ask for more money for her services and in all probability get it

⁂

I heard a man confidentially telling a friend the other day that Roswell City was named after Congressman Thomas G Flower, of New York It reminded me of the small boy who, after struggling with the difficult pages of our country's early history for several hours when asked by his mother what he had learned, replied that he had stored away in his mind only one fact and that was that the city of Washington was named after President Jefferson

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Real estate men report a greater demand for building lots inside the city limits, than for unimproved property, which indicates a disposition to build.

The week of prayer usually held by the churches of this city the first of each year has been postponed until about Easter

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Merrill & Denton's real estate agency report having done $60,000 worth of business in the first three months of its existence

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G W Frost began suit in the county court Saturday to recover $1,500 worth of lumber, taken by Ed B[illegible] as a special constable at Florissant

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The school board has denied the request of citizens in West Colorado Springs to be allowed the use of the school building for church purposes and the citizens are considering the matter of building a house of worship

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W F Petty, driver of the hack which ran over and killed Jerry O'Leary on the Manitou road, was arraigned before Justice Sandler Saturday and entered a plea of not guilty A change of venue was then taken to Justice Gorman and the case postponed indefinitely owing to the illness of Judge Harrison Petty's attorney

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Emery P Moon of Husted, has furnished the following record of the weather for the week ending January 31st, 1891 Highest temperature 59 on the 27th lowest temperature — on the 30th weekly mean temperature 29 7 Direction of the wind, south four days, north one day, veering one day and southwest one day

Told of a Successful Novel.

Buffalo Courier.

I know of an instance where a singularly good and original plot was found in a story written with a grammatical error in almost every line The author was advised that her manuscript contained the material for a good story but it would have to be rewritten She consented and the manuscript was placed in the hands of a competent writer When the book appeared the author scarcely recognized her work The plot was there, but nothing more As the reader predicted the story as rewritten, proved a success To-day it is one of the best known novels in the literary world and the author, whose name appears on the title page receives all the credit while the real author contents himself with the knowledge that his bank account is $250 larger by the work The truth will perhaps never be known but I often wonder when I see the title page author receiving the congratulations of her friends at the success of her book, if her conscience ever pricks her.

The Latest in Bootblacking Circles.

New York World

It will be observed that the artistic boot black around town has within the past few months taken to the plan of using a small piece of white flannel for the purpose of giving a supplementary polish to the boots on which he operates Everybody will be interested in knowing that this new idea in bootblacking comes from Boston, which must now be crowned with the credit of refining and polishing the universe in a fashion never hitherto suspected. A negro boot black down town was asked the other day who was responsible for first using the flannel polisher, and he answered very promptly. "The idea comes from Boston, sah, just a little while ago. A Boston man done invented it and it is a very good idea, sah." As a workman naturally knows something of the origin of the tools he uses in his trade, this statement may be taken as final.

The French government has bestowed the honor of "Chevalier du Merite Agricole" upon Mr. James Cheesman of Deerfoot farm, Southboro, Mass, for his services on the jury of the Paris exposition, where he represented the agricultural department of the United States government.

are 600 cases of influenza here. near zero and the snow is drifting badly. Was [illegible] not [illegible] his [illegible] and [illegible] Jordan, of [illegible] tonight [illegible] rounds to a crew. [illegible] time; he's been buried good, three weeks. —Epoch.

The President Reported to Favor Windom's Silver Policy.

Will Probably Communicate with Congress on the Subject.

Ways and Means Committee Continuing the Wool Hearings.

The Ravages of the Influenza in Cities at Home and Abroad.

Harrison's Silver Policy.

NEW YORK, January 3.—A Washington special says: The president has made up his mind about Secretary Windom's recommendation that the government accept silver bullion and issue certificates therefor at the market rate, the certificates to serve as currency.

Harrison goes even farther than Windom in approval of the project. He is impressed with its economic principles as sound and believes in its beneficent effect upon the prosperity of the country. He regards it as a brilliant step toward the determination of the silver problem. So much he does not hesitate to say and there is little doubt that he will express this opinion in a communication to congress at an early day, or he may determine to make his opinion known in some other way.

A bill embodying the recommendations of the secretary will be submitted to congress very soon to be offered simultaneously in both houses. Its fate in the house of representatives is problematic. There is little doubt that a majority of the republican senators and some of the democratic members of the senate favor the bill and it is likely first to pass that body.

The Wool Hearing.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Before the house committee on ways and means this morning Carter of Montana spoke in relation to the sheep husbandry, particularly on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Sue Henri, a wool grower of Texas, was the next witness.

After some remarks by Walsh of Missouri Hon. Wm. Lawrence of Ohio made a statement as the representative sent by the National Woolgrowers' association. He said the woolgrowers generally believed that a sound policy required the imposition of such duty on so called carpet wool as would enable the American woolgrowers to produce all the carpet wool required for consumption in the United States, shutting out all foreign importation and giving the American woolgrowers the privilege of supplying all such wool for consumption. At the conclusion of his testimony the committee adjourned.

La Grippe's Record.

NEW YORK, January 4.—For the twenty-four hours ending at noon 234 deaths were reported, making the total for the week 1202, an unprecedented number for this season of the year. The number of deaths during the previous week was 762. Three hundred and sixty-two policemen are on the sick list. Ten have died from pneumonia during the week.

Frederick Hall, brother of Pauline Hall, and a member of the "Brigands" company, died this morning from pneumonia, which began in an apparently slight attack of the prevailing influenza.

Dr. Paul Hoffman, assistant superintendent of schools, was taken to Bellevue hospital this morning, a raving maniac from the effects of la grippe, from which he has been suffering for the past three days.

LONDON, January 4.—The influenza has made its appearance at Liverpool. The contagion is directly traceable to letters from Russia.

BERLIN, January 4.—The dowager empress, Augusta, has the influenza.

The schools at Hallsohan have closed owing to the influenza.

AMSTERDAM, January 4.—The three telegraph offices in this city have closed, the employes being prostrated by influenza.

CONCORD, N. H., January 4.—Captain Rufus P. Staniels, a prominent insurance and grand army man, died to-day of la grippe. The attack began yesterday, developed into typhoid pneumonia in the evening and terminated fatally this morning.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., January 4.—The works of the Smart Manufacturing company and Cossitt & Co. have been compelled to shut down owing to a large number of their employes being ill with la grippe.

BOSTON, January 4.—The deaths in Boston for the past week reached the probably unequaled number of 327, of which 40 per cent were due to acute lung disease, and traceable in great part to the prevailing influenza.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., January 4.—There are nearly one hundred cases of influenza at Saybrook this county. The doctors are kept busy day and night. There are a great many cases in Bloomington, but they are of a mild variety.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, January 4.—The doctors say there are more than 200 cases of influenza in Davenport. The spread has been rapid for the past forty-eight hours.

The Wool Supply.

BOSTON, January 3.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin's annual telegraphic canvass of the wool supply in the United States shows a heavy increase over last year. Detailed and classified reports from markets and growers show a total supply in the dealers' hands of 72,000,000 pounds of domestic and 15,000,000 pounds of foreign, against 50,000,000 of domestic and 17,000,000 of foreign in ton shows an increase of [illegible] pounds of domestic wool and most of the smaller markets follow the lead of the chief wool market of the country. The imports of clothing wool coming from abroad show a decline of nearly 75 per cent.

Will Sue State Treasurers.

DENVER, January 3.—The Times to-night says: In accordance with the recommendations of Judges Wells and Dixon who were appointed by Governor Cooper as a commission to assist Attorney General Jones in investigating the subject of the advisability of bringing suit against the state's treasurers past and present for the recovery of interest supposed to have been received by them upon state moneys, it has been decided to bring such suits and papers to that effect are now in the course of preparation. The suits will probably be brought in the Arapahoe county district court and the papers will be filed according to present intentions either to-morrow or next day. Judge Wells in an interview to-night said: "It has been decided to bring suit on behalf of the state against ex-Treasurers Geo. C. Corning, Nathan S. Culver, Wm. C. Sanders, Fred. Walsen, Geo. T. Swallow and Peter W. Breene for failure to account for interest received by them upon state funds entrusted to their care during their respective terms. The official bonds of Messrs. Corning and Swallow are missing, however, and so no papers can be filed against them at present, but they will be included as soon as the matter of their sureties can be adjusted." The amount for which the state will sue has not yet been decided upon.

Chloroformed by Burglars.

TRENTON, N. J., January 3.—The dead body of Mrs. Kniffin, wife of Dr. Arthur S. Kniffin, was found on the floor of her bedroom this morning and near by lay the unconscious figure of a young lady who has been boarding with the family. Both had been chloroformed.

Miss Purcell, the young lady, was finally revived. She said that during the night she was awakened by Mrs. Kniffin, who was screaming that there were burglars in the house. Miss Purcell sprang from her bed to call for help, but was seized by a man who applied the drug to her face. Mrs. Kniffin was seized by another man who pressed the end of a bed quilt saturated with chloroform to her nose. That was the last Miss Purcell remembered till resuscitated by the physicians.

The whole house was in great confusion, every drawer being emptied and the furniture scattered about.

Miss Purcell had almost entirely recovered from her prostration this evening. She still insisted on the truth of her story of burglary, although the police can find so little to justify this theory that they are not looking for the alleged burglars. Dr. Kniffen reached Trenton, from Broadway to-night, and was immediately taken, under escort of detectives, to the police station and subjected to a private interview. The police say the doctor is not under arrest.

A Conservative Gathering.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 3.—Pursuant to a call issued a few days ago by prominent negroes of Charleston for a meeting of the leading colored men of the state to discuss the recent wholesale lynching at Barnwell, a representative gathering of colored men was called to order last night in this city.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the taking of human life in any other way than in vindication of the honor and integrity of the state. The resolutions advised the members of the race to remain quiet and to let the proper authorities vindicate the law. They denied that there was the slightest danger of an insurrection of the negroes in Barnwell or any other part of the state. They strongly advised the negroes to abandon Barnwell county and other lawless sections and to move to other parts of the state where the law is observed.

An Interesting Election.

NEW YORK, January 3.—A Toronto special says: The separate school election for trustees which took place on Wednesday is causing much comment in Canada. The Roman Catholic clergy are opposed to the use of the ballot for the election of trustees for their schools and all who offered themselves for election on the ballot platform were defeated. Several priests were returned as trustees defeating men who were in favor of the ballot. Against the return of one of those, Father Gibbons, his defeated opponent has entered a protest on the ground of undue influence by priests. A local paper says: The voters in this election were under as complete a system of pressure and terrorism as any peasant ever was.

Horrible Treatment.

WHEATON, Ill., January 3.—The state board of charities by direction of the governor is investigating the manner of caring for the insane patients at the poor house. The evidence shows that two violently insane women were confined in zinc lined cells with no closets or other necessaries; that the cells were cleaned only once or twice a month and the women were bathed once a week by male attendants, there being no female help; that these women tore their clothes off and remained in their cells naked; that one had her hands tied behind her and took food from a plate on the floor with her teeth like a dog. The managers say the place is not intended for the insane and they could do no better.

Startling Revelations.

LONDON, January 3.—The arrest of the notorious Nihilist leader, Pierre Gross at Warsaw, has been productive of disclosures far more startling than any of the alarming revelations which have come to the police within the last few days, startling as they have been. From letters and documents found concealed in his clothing the most damning evidence is obtained against many persons high in imperial favor and authority, contemplating not the assassination of the czar alone but the murder of the en- custody, and those still at large are under espionage or being tracked by relentless police officials. Several implicated persons were apprehended while attempting to leave the country.

New York's Death List.

NEW YORK, January 3.—To-day was balmy, with sunshine such as was never seen in New York city before at this time of the year. The deaths to-day numbered 220 against 225 yesterday and 255 on Wednesday. This is something unprecedented at this time of year. Pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption, show an increase over the average. The number of police reported sick is 357, showing a steady increase. There is an increase in the number of deaths attributed to "la grippe" and diseases which follow that malady.

Too Much Money.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The secretary of the treasury in a letter to Treasurer Huston says he is advised that the amount of gold coin in the vaults of the sub-treasury at San Francisco is now in excess of $[illegible],000,000, and that the total accumulation of all kinds of money in that office is upwards of $36,000,000, which amount, he says, is far greater than the requirements of the government for that locality. In order that this may be better distributed he suggests the transfer of about $2,000,000 in gold coin from the San Francisco office to the New York office on the best obtainable terms, say 25 cents per $1,000. The details of the transfer are left to the treasurer's discretion.

A Blow at Grain Corners.

CHICAGO, January 3.—A blow at the grain corners from a new direction was made to-day in a suit begun by Lamson & Co., who ask that Boyden & Co. be compelled to disclose all their transactions in the corner in No. 2 corn in November and to make good the loss of $49,000 sustained by the complainants who were prevented by the corner from filling legitimate contracts.

Another Schooner Seized.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Another vessel flying the American flag has been seized by the Colombian gunboat Lapapa. Advices received by Schepp & Co. of this city say that their vessel Frederick L. Schepp has been seized while loading for cocoanuts on the San Blas coast. A dispatch from Washington says that the state department has little information in regard to the seizures recently made by the Colombian government, but full particulars are expected daily.

Railway Foreclosures.

CHICAGO, January 3.—The Railway Age in the forthcoming issue will say: The year 1889 makes a much less favorable showing in respect to foreclosure sales than its immediate predecessor, although on the other hand its record is much less discouraging than that of the three years preceding 1888. A table is appended showing that during 1888 twenty-five roads were sold under foreclosure having an aggregate mileage of 2,930 miles, and a total funded debt and capital stock of $137,715,000.

Mayor Burke's Necessary Absence.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—An evening paper says: According to an interview with a representative of the Honduras Progress, a newspaper published in Tegucigalpa, Major Burke, the defaulting state treasurer of Louisiana, said relative to his return to Louisiana that he would probably not be able to leave his Honduras interests until the beginning of March next. It was a painful situation for him to be in, but he would have to endure it for some months to come.

Wish to Sell the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Attorney General Miller and Secretary Windom gave a hearing at the department of justice this afternoon to Judge Wilson of Washington and Judge Storey of Boston, representing the Union Pacific Railroad company, in support of their petition to the secretary of the treasury for the sale of the United States bonds now in the sinking fund of that company and the reinvestment of the proceeds in other bonds paying a higher rate of interest.

Hope for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, January 3.—The Citizen is authority for the statement that the new evidence which has been collected in England and America in the case of Mrs. Maybrick is of the most convincing character and needs but the scrutiny of the home secretary to convince that official of the immediate necessity of recommending that the queen grant her a full and unconditional pardon.

A Cigarette Trust.

RICHMOND, Va., January 3.—The American Tobacco company, chartered in New Jersey last week, is said to represent an immense cigarette trust. Allen & Ginter of this city, Duke & Son of Durham, N. C., Kinney Bros. of New York, and Bonsack's cigarette works of Lynchburg are in the combination.

A Receiver Granted.

TOPEKA, Kas., January 4.—Judge Guthrie to-day granted the application for a receiver for the Topeka Insurance company, and for an order directing Secretary Fuller to account for $[illegible], which the books show is in his possession and which he refused to do. The judge also authorizes the receiver to employ counsel to recover from the officers of the company for the benefit of policy holders certain amounts which they claim to have paid members of the legislature and others in "influencing legislation."

Unprecedented Snowfall.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., January 4.—Telegraphic reports to the officers of the Southern Pacific company state that the fall of snow on the Sierra Nevada mountains on the line of the Central Pacific railroad, is unprecedented. At Summit there is sixteen feet on the level and twelve feet at Emigrant Gap. With their huge rotary plows the railroads have in general successfully kept the lines eastward open this winter. The eastern trains for two days have been delayed now, however, but it is thought all will reach here to-morrow.

Commander McGowan Condemned.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The navy department is informed that Commander John McGowan, jr., commanding the United States steamer Swatara on the Asiatic station, has been condemned by the medical board of survey. No one has yet been selected to succeed him in command of the vessel.

The Horrible Crime Committed by a Brooklyn Anarchist.

He Poisons His Wife and Strangles His Babe With a Rope.

When His Crime is Discovered He Blows His Brains Out.

Lives Two Days Beside the Bodies of His Wife and Child.

Double Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, January 4.—In Brooklyn to-day the discovery was made that Louis L. Franken, an anarchist, had choked his child to death and poisoned and then shot his wife. When Franken's crime was discovered he killed himself. For two days and nights he had eaten and slept alongside the decomposing bodies of his wife and child.

This morning a man went to the shanty where the family lived to get his washing, the dead woman being a laundress, but could not get any response to his knocks. He notified the police and an officer raised the front window and climbed in. As he did so a maniac with matted hair and beard bounded from the rear room and pointing a revolver at the officer told him to get out. The policeman retreated, but hearing a pistol shot a moment later returned to the shanty and made the terrible discovery noted above.

The child had been strangled to death with a rope. The interior of the shanty gave evidence that Mrs. Franken was a neat housekeeper. Over the mantel hung photographs of the anarchists executed in Chicago and pictures of other anarchists painted by Franken were about the room. Mrs. Franken sympathized with her husband and when he said the entire family would be better off dead than alive she agreed with him. She suggested that he poison her and with this end in view Franken purchased paris green. He tells this in one of the letters left. In it he also says he was insane, driven so by poverty and the prospect of never being able to better his condition.

On Tuesday the wife cleaned up the house and then drank a dose of the Paris green, when she began to suffer, rolling on the bed in intense agony. She begged piteously for relief and Franken put a bullet in her brain. Then the child was called into the room. Holding the innocent in his arm, he drew a clothes line about its neck and pulled it taut and kept it so while watching the poor child's feeble struggles. Tighter and tighter was the rope drawn until it cut into the yielding flesh when the father tied it and laid the dead babe beside its mother. Then Franken's cowardice manifested itself and he did not kill himself.

Since Tuesday he had cooked his own meals and lived alone, only killing himself when he was about to fall into the hands of the law. The letters which he left and which are referred to above were addressed to J. G. Scott, No. 15 California street, San Francisco, Henry W. Faust, 804 Harrison street, San Francisco, and Coroner Lindsay. He requested that the bodies be cremated.

Tariff Hearings Continued.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—At the hearing of the ways and means committee to-day, Wm. Bright, of Newark, N. J., representing the flax dresser operatives of that section, asked that the duty on dressed flax be increased from $40 to $90 per ton. He said the industry in this country is languishing because of insufficient protection. The cost of dressing a ton of flax in this country is $84, while in Europe it is but $35. He asked the additional duty upon difference in wages alone.

Abram Beuty, a twine spinner, asked that the present duties be retained on jute, sisal and manilla. He asserted that under conditions that obtained formerly and which could be reproduced with adequate encouragement, the existence of a bagging trust would be impossible.

Treasurer Babbitt of the Chelsea jute mills, said that the laborers in American jute mills are paid more than twice as much as in Holland and from five to ten times as much as in India. He read a telegram from the Dolphin Manufacturing company of Paterson, N. J., saying that unless congress gave them free raw jute they would be obliged to suspend, being no longer able to meet the competition of Dundee manufacturers. The witness argued in favor of a free raw jute.

Charles E. Pearce of St. Louis made a comparison of the cost of Calcutta and American bagging to show that with jute butts free a duty of at least two cents per yard upon the manufactured product must be laid in order to maintain the industry in this country, and if the present duty of $5 per ton is retained then the duty on the manufactured product must be two and one-half cents per yard.

McKinley questioned Pearce as to the cause of the extraordinary rise in the price of bagging from 7½ cents in 1887 to 12½ cents in 1888. Pearce explained at length that in the spring of 1888 several of the probable twenty-five manufacturers in the country cornered the product. The manufacturers were badly scared by the probability of the passage of the Mills bill. McKinley asked Pearce if he justified the organization of a trust or corner. "I say," responded the witness, "that when you undertake to destroy my business I am justified in protecting myself and will do it every time." McKinley remarked that the organization did not release its grip upon the people after the danger of the passage of the Mills bill was over. [illegible] manufacturer [illegible] during the increased price of bagging?" "I do not," said Mr. Pearce. "They did not have it."

"The chairman—You say you did not put that $2,000,000 of increased price into your pocket. Why didn't you?" "We didn't get it."

"Who did get it?" "I don't know. We didn't."

In answer to further questions by McKinley, Pearce said that the Mills bill, if it had passed, would have destroyed every bagging manufactory in the country and probably bankrupted seven-eighths of the manufacturers. It would have wiped out from six to eight and a half million capital and the organization that cornered the product of 1888 was due solely to the belief that the Mills bill was hostile legislation to invested capital. In regard to the hemp industry, Pearce said if it were properly encouraged he had no doubt within three years there would be instead of 12,000 tons as now, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of hemp raised in the United States.

E. Bemis, of Bemis & Co., of Boston, with bag factories in St. Louis, Minneapolis and Omaha, made a plea for adequate rates of duty on manufactures of jute and for free raw jute.

Prospects of the Strike Ending.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 4.—It is thought by those in a position to know that the strike on the Mackay system of railroads, including the Evansville and Terre Haute, Evansville and Indianapolis, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Louisville and Evansville and Evansville and St. Louis roads will terminate before Monday morning. President Mackay received a telegram from Terre Haute this evening from a committee of strikers asking if he would agree to a conference with them. He replied in the affirmative and the committee came down to-night and is now in conference with him. It is thought that some conclusion will be reached by morning.

The strike began on Monday last and is not entirely a brotherhood affair as has been reported, but a general uprising of conductors, brakemen and switchmen against G. A. Hurd, master of transportation on the Evansville and Terre Haute and Evansville and Indianapolis lines. It is claimed that the employes who engaged in the late strike are being singled out and discharged by Hurd contrary to agreement. The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis men returned to work to-day. The losses involved by the strike cannot be estimated because of the refusal of the company to give any information for publication. The freight business is still at a standstill.

A Lively Session Expected.

OTTAWA, January 4.—The session of parliament which opens on the 16th instant, it is understood, will be a lively one. A resolution will be introduced to abolish French as the official language in the Canadian northwest. The Orangemen will seek to secure incorporation, but will have to count on the opposition of all Roman Catholic members of parliament. The house will at an early date consider the fishery question and probably may show the future policy of the government in regard to American fishing in Canadian waters. There was a disposition to revert to the treaty of 1818, but Sir Charles Tupper objected to such a course. This may result in a modification of the government's proposed policy. Sir Charles seeks to pursue a conciliatory policy in view of the unsettled state of the Behring sea question.

Unusual Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Lawyer Shields to-day brought peculiar and unusual proceedings in the common pleas court under the domestic attachment act of the 13th of June, 1836, on behalf of Charles Stover, and against Joseph Ditman, the missing bank president, who, it was supposed, had committed suicide by drowning. The affidavit made by Stover sets forth that Ditman is indebted to him in the sum of $1,900, and it appears that Ditman on December 11, 1889, absconded from this city and concealed himself elsewhere with design and intent to defraud his creditors and that said Ditman has not left in Philadelphia county sufficient estate to pay his debts. The writ is returnable on Monday next.

The W. F. Shaw Music Publishing company, of which the missing bank president Ditman is a large stockholder, assigned to-day. No statement of the assets and liabilities is at present obtainable.

The Mystery Not Cleared Up.

TRENTON, N. J., January 4.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Mrs. Kniffen is not cleared up. Mrs. Emma Purcell, the pretty young typewriter, is however practically a prisoner, and grave suspicion rests upon her. The police have altogether dropped the burglar theory. It has been learned that Mrs. Purcell was not unconscious when she was found. The conclusion has been reached that Mrs. Kniffen's death was caused by a powerful anaesthetic administered in a heavy dose and not by strangulation. Mrs. Purcell will have time to prove that she is as innocent as she claims, but a motive is lacking except as it is found in a rumor that there existed between Mrs. Purcell and Dr. Kniffen a relationship which was at least unlawful.

Texas Deluged.

HOUSTON, Tex., January 4.—For the past forty-eight hours rain has been pouring in torrents all over Texas, and nearly every railroad has suffered from washouts. The water is over the tracks of the Southern Pacific in several places, but no damage has yet resulted. Fears are entertained, as the river is still rising, that much damage will result.

Appeals for Redress.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The British minister has received a petition from Rev. T. Y. Joyner from Holly Springs, N. C., for redress for injuries received by himself and wife at the hands of a mob last month. He says he is a British subject, although he has been preaching in North Carolina since 1879. He and his wife were giving religious and other instructions to negroes which so incensed into his house and assaulted and maltreated himself and wife. He has been unable to get any satisfaction from the local or state authorities.

Practiced Without a License.

CHICAGO, January 4.—A coroner's jury to-day held an inquest into the cause of the death of a Chinaman, who died here yesterday. He was attended by Dr. Nam, a Chinese physician, who returned a certificate of death from consumption. This certificate was rejected by the board of health because Nam has no license from the state medical board. The coroner's jury to-day not only found the cause of death but recommended that Dr. Nam be held to await the action of the grand jury for practicing medicine without a license. As Nam cannot get a license he is in a corner. He claims that he has a better record than many of his white medical brethren and that they are banded together in opposition to "Chinese cheap labor" in the medical profession.

Rosewater Sues for Libel.

OMAHA, Neb., January 4.—The Republican this morning contained an article signed by Paul Vandervort, making certain charges against Edward Rosewater of the Omaha Bee. The latter swore out a warrant for the arrest of Vandervort and F. S. Wilcox, of the Republican, on the charge of criminal libel. Bail was promptly furnished and the hearing set for January [illegible].

General Shields' Widow Dead.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Mrs. Maria Shields, widow of Gen. Geo. W. Shields, died at Hannibal this evening. Her sons, Geo. H. Shields, assistant attorney general of the United States, and Dr. H. Shields, late chairman of the democratic central committee of Missouri, were with her when she died.

Jackson Accepts.

LONDON, January 3.—Peter Jackson has sent a cable to the United States announcing his acceptance of the challenge of John L. Sullivan to fight for $1000 a side. He will sail for New York on January 25th.

Barney Cutler Dead.

DENVER, January 3.—Barney Cutler, an old-time citizen and deputy sheriff under Sheriff Spangler, died suddenly in the city jail this morning of alcoholism.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The general depth of the Suez canal is twenty-six feet.

The oldest inhabited town in the world is said to be Damascus.

George Floyd says that "Erminie" has been played 3,000,000 times in this country and Canada.

The amount of new life insurance business estimated to be written in this country last year is about $[illegible],000,000,000.

For his latest portrait of Gladstone, paid for by subscription of the women of England, Millais received the sum of $25,000.

It is figured that to carry the great English ironclad "Benbow," with its two 110 ton guns, through two ordinary engagements it would cost for ammunition and guns $650,000.

The thickest octavo volume in the world known is the last edition of Whitaker's "Reference Catalogue of English Literature." This book, which weighs twelve pounds, is eleven inches in thickness.

It is the intention of the French government to print entire the report of the proceedings of the women's congress held in Paris last summer. The report will contain the various programmes and will give the addresses in full.

Judge Field, of Kansas City, has ruled that the same obligation rests on a real estate agent to deal fairly with his client as on a lawyer, and that in either case the client has a right to expect that his interests will be zealously guarded.

Secretary Tracy has authorized the naming of torpedo boat No. 1, now nearing completion at Herreshoff's works, Bristol, the "Cushing," in honor of Commander Cushing, who blew up the Confederate ram "Albemarle" at Plymouth, N. C., in 1864.

It is said that the first thing that the new government of Brazil did was to send a telegram to the Rothschilds asking for their continued financial support, and the reply received was favorable and undoubtedly did much toward solidifying the new government.

Two women architects recently graduated from Cornell university. One of them is now practicing her profession in Buffalo with considerable success. The other will enjoy a year's fellowship at her alma mater and will then settle down to work in some large city.

It is the intention of the Belford company to make their "New Encyclopaedia of American Biography" represent the men and women of the present day as well as those of the past. The editor of the work is James R. Gilmore, "Edmund Kirk."

It is said that in New Orleans more than in any other city of the union women enter upon professions unusual to the sex. The ladies of that city become at pleasure, merchants, hunters, florists, dairy farmers and manufacturers. They all seem to make a good living.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe declined to be interviewed upon the subject of western society by the reporter of a San Francisco paper, stating as a reason that when she had said nothing on a similar occasion, she was made to say much that was unpleasant, therefore if she spoke at all, there was no telling what words might be put into her mouth.

"Goliath," one of the big trees of California, is a solid tree measuring twenty-three feet through at the ground, twenty feet at five feet above the spreading base, and seventeen feet still higher up. It has been estimated that its weight is about 100,000 tons, and that it would make 1,500,000 feet, board measure, of clear lumber, the branches and top piling up 100 cords of wood.

The saying that "we are wonderfully and curiously made" comes home with force when we examine the skin of our bodies with a powerful microscope. We find that it is covered with minute scales like those on a fish. A single grain of fine sand would cover 200 of these tiny scales; yet, small as they are, each is the covering for from 300 to 500 pores.

THE SUITS COMMENCED.

Suits Brought Against Five Ex-State Treasurers.

An Attempt to Collect the Interest on State Funds.

A Circulation Measure Prepared by John Jay Knox.

Silver Bullion as a Basis for National Bank Circulation.

Suits Against Ex-State Treasurers.

DENVER, January 6.—The state to-day commenced suits in the district court against ex-State Treasurers Nathan S. Culver, Wm. C. Sanders, Fred Walsen, Geo. W. Swallow and Peter W. Breene to recover interest which it is alleged they received from the loaning of the state funds and appropriated to their personal use. The bonds of Culver and Sanders were for $100,000 each, and for Walsen, Swallow and Breene $300,000 each. The bondsmen of these ex-officials, who are some of the wealthiest and best known men in the state, are included in these suits.

John Jay Knox's Plan.

NEW YORK, January 6.—John Jay Knox has prepared a bill which will be introduced in congress soon, the principal object of which is to provide for the use of silver bullion as a basis for national bank circulation.

The bill provides that after its passage every national bank shall be authorized to issue circulating notes in an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the bank's capital stock. Not less than 70 per cent of this circulation shall be secured by United States bonds or at the option of each bank one half of said 70 per cent may be secured by deposit with the treasurer, under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, of gold coin or bullion or silver coin or bullion at the current market price. Whenever the market or cash value of the bullion and United States bonds deposited is reduced below the amount of the circulation issued, the comptroller of the currency may demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in either bullion or in gold or silver coin to be deposited with the treasurer as long as such depreciation may continue or the amount of circulating notes of such bank may be reduced, by charging the excess of circulation to the redemption fund.

An account to be designated as the "national bank safety fund" is authorized to be opened on the treasurer's books by reducing the amount of United States notes now outstanding $1,500,000 and by crediting the national bank redemption fund the same amount, thus crediting three million dollars to the safety fund. To said fund shall be added a duty of one-half of one per cent each half year upon the average amount of national bank notes in circulation. If any national bank becomes insolvent and any of the circulating notes remain unpaid after the assets and individual liability of the shareholders is exhausted, such circulating notes shall be redeemed, cancelled and destroyed and the amount charged to the safety fund.

Mr. Knox in explaining the provisions of the bill says that it is estimated that the lost and undestroyed national bank notes amount to at least one per cent during every twenty years, but only one-half this amount is [illegible] to be placed to the credit of the safety fund [illegible] circulation not secured by bonds or bullion. It is not necessary, however, [illegible] [illegible] the safety fund [illegible] circulation with [illegible] from 1886 to $1,500,000, [illegible] to the absolute redemption [illegible] of all issues of national [illegible].

The comptroller's report for 1889 shows that during the last 25 years the total circulation of insolvent bank notes each year on an average was $600,000, 30 per cent of which would be $180,000. The tax on the circulation last year was nearly eight times the amount of the safety fund required. The profit on the circulation under this proposition would not be large, but would be sufficient to induce many if not all the [illegible] national banks to deposit silver bullion and take out circulation.

Knox estimates that at the end of the next twenty years or at the date of the payment of the 4 per cent bonds the safety fund would have accumulated at least $25,000,000, so that from that time onward a sufficient amount of national bank circulation would remain permanently in existence well secured by gold or silver bullion. It would also give the banks in the west as well as the east, who have confidence in the future value of silver, an opportunity to invest in that metal, and he believes that such investments would be made for the next three years equal at least to twenty millions of dollars annually, and thus relieve the treasury from excessive purchases.

Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK, January 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The new year opens with a most confident feeling prevalent in all parts of the country and yet with some features which suggest especial caution. The money markets are strained at the east, close at Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, and closer than before at Kansas City and Omaha, but at other western points fairly supplied, but the advance in the Bank of England's rate and the signs of possible disturbances resulting from excessive speculation abroad render the monetary outlook here less clear. The heavy distribution of interest and dividends estimated at $93,204,726 at New York alone, nearly six per cent more than last year, will doubtless give present relief. Reports from other centres of trade all show that unseasonably warm weather is having a depressing influence, but in other respects are generally encouraging. Many iron and other mills are temporarily closed for repairs.

Chicago foots up iron transactions in 1889, amounting to $1,177,000, against $1,125,000 in 1888, a gain of 3½ per cent. In cured meats the gain has been 10 per cent, and in dressed beef, lard and cheese large, but flour receipts are smaller with an increase in grain. The dry goods trade was fully up to the previous years with easy collections. St. Louis notes the largest holiday trade on record, and receipts of grain and produce were limited only by the transporting power of the railroads. At Milwaukee there is uneasiness as to the near future and the weather causes slow collections, and there are similar fears at Detroit. At Kansas City and Omaha business is fair for the season.

The chief industries are on the whole unusually prosperous. A full statement of cotton mills dividends for 1889 indicates that they were larger than in previous year. The leather trade has become hopeful and the consumption of boots and shoes is prodigious, but other productions push prices too low for healthy profits. The iron trade pauses at this season but prices are firm at previous quotations. A combination of glass producers has raised the price of window glass higher than for the past five years, and expects to make the business profitable. Copper is selling at 14½ for lake, with increasing consumption. The woolen business is still the cloud in the sky. Stocks carried over at the chief cities prove to be 22,000,000 pounds more than a year ago and sales at Boston for 1889 were 134,000,000 pounds against 165,000,000 for the previous year, a decrease of nearly 20 per cent.

The produce markets have been dull; the decline in prices of all commodities from January to January was about 4 per cent and the range is now a little lower than in any previous January for forty years. The average for 1889 was far below that of 1888.

The stock market has been weakened by monetary pressure for the past two weeks, but the average of prices is $5 per share higher than a year ago. The larger earnings and dividends would justify fully that advance if the price of last year were not too high. The recent stringency with considerable selling on foreign account have caused but little depression in railroad stocks.

The treasury has put out only $100,000 more than it has taken in the past week. The large disbursements for the new year have not been felt yet, but the available surplus has been reduced $9,000,000 for the month of December, indicating a large addition to the circulation. Foreign trade continues heavy, exports for five weeks at New York falling only 4 per cent below those of the previous year which indicates an excess of $20,000,000 or more in exports over imports for December.

The failures in 1889 numbered 10,882 in the United States, or one in every 97 firms, and 1777 in Canada, or one in every 151 firms. The aggregate liabilities were $148,784,337 in the United States, against $123,829,973 in 1888. The business failures during the last seven days number 362.

Amendments Recommended.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—In its third annual report, submitted to congress to-day, the inter state commerce commission make recommendations looking to the amendment of the law in the following particulars:

First—An amendment to the first section to correct the ambiguities of language and make it more definite with regard to transportation, both inter state and international, intended to be subject to the provisions of the act.

Second—An amendment to the third section, relating to routing and the interchange of traffic between carriers to better provide for through traffic and through rates over connecting lines.

Third—An amendment to the twelfth section in relation to the attendance of witnesses and the taking of testimony by deposition.

Fourth—An amendment to the twenty-second section, allowing the free transportation of persons injured in railroad accidents and of families of railroad employes.

The new sections suggested are:

First—The prohibition of the payment of commissions by railroad companies to ticket agents of another company.

Second—The abolition of ticket brokerage by requiring ticket sellers to be duly authorized by railroad companies which assume responsibility for their acts.

Third—A requirement that mileage be paid for cars used belonging to private companies or individuals.

Fourth—The extension of the law to make it apply to common carriers by water routes.

The Influenza Epidemic.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The statistics for the 24 hours ended at noon to-day show the number of deaths to be 146, a decrease of nearly 100 compared with the previous 24 hours. It is believed at sanitary headquarters that the worst of the influenza epidemic is over. The sick list in the police department, however, shows no abatement, but the reverse.

BOSTON, January 6.—Nineteen hundred pupils are absent from the public schools down with the influenza. The death rate is higher than ever before known.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Two hundred and thirty policemen of this city are sick with la grippe. Three deaths due to the malady were reported to-day and 162 deaths from pulmonary difficulties occurred last week.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 3.—La grippe is creating a profound sensation in the Mohawk valley. At Amsterdam there are 2000 cases and among the sufferers are the three principal physicians. At Fort Plain 500 are ill and at Canajoharie 300. Several hundred cases are reported at Fonda, Fultonville and St. Johnsville.

CORNWALL, Ont., January 3.—There are 500 cases of influenza here.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., January 6.—La grippe has broken out here. Over 100 cases have been reported, principally among the railway employes. The men on both the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk roads have to work double time.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Secretary Windom is suffering with a severe cold. He has la grippe. Congressman Charles E. Gibson, of Maryland, is seriously ill in Baltimore from pneumonia resulting from la grippe.

La Grippe Abroad.

LONDON, January 6.—The number of cases of influenza in this city is constantly increasing. A large number of nurses in the hospitals, doctors and clergymen are prostrated. The epidemic continues to spread among the police.

Many members of the police force of Bradford are incapacitated for work by the influenza. A number of employes in the postal and telegraph service at Belfast are suffering from the disease. The disease has also attacked many college students and professors.

PARIS, January 6.—President Carnot has entirely recovered from his attack of influenza. The disease is on the decrease in this city.

BERLIN, January 6.—The Dowager Empress Augusta is suffering much from her attack of influenza. She passed a restless night and her fever is increased. She, however, maintains her strength.

GIBRALTAR, January 6.—The influenza has made its appearance here. There is no interruption of communication between the American squadron of evolution and the shore.

A Mormon Protest.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—A representative of the Mormons of Idaho appeared before the senate committee on territories today and asked that consideration of the bill for the admission of that territory to the union as a state be postponed one week, in order to allow the attorneys for the Mormons to appear and present their objections to the admission of the territory under the recently adopted constitution, which virtually excludes the Mormons from citizenship by reason of the oath provision. In view of the fact that a case is pending in the supreme court, an early decision on which is expected, involving the constitutionality of the provision, the committee decided to grant the request for postponement.

The consideration of the bill for the admission of Wyoming has also been postponed.

Brewer Takes His Seat.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Judge David J. Brewer was sworn in as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States at noon in the presence of a large assemblage. He immediately took his seat upon the bench.

The West End Scandal.

LONDON, January 6.—The trial of Arthur Newton, solicitor, Frederick Taylorson, clerk, and Adolphus Degalla, interpreter, arrested on the charge of conspiring to defeat justice in connection with the West End scandal, began before Magistrate Vaughan in the Bow street police court to-day.

A lad named Algernon Allies testified that he resided in the Cleveland street house and received money for immoral purposes. He destroyed the letters he had received from Lord Arthur Somerset. Allies admitted that he had stolen watches from the club in which he had been employed as waiter. He was not imprisoned for the thefts, Lord Arthur Somerset becoming his surety. The witness stated that subsequent to the exposé of the scandal Taylorson tried to induce him to go to America.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The president sent to the senate to-day the following nominations:

W. H. Seamans, register of the land office at Los Angeles, Cala.

Hiram Knowles, United States district judge for the district of Montana.

Robert H. Hall, United States marshal for the territory of Arizona.

United States attorneys—Franklin P. Mays for the district of Oregon; Albert D. Weed for the district of Montana.

Postmasters—Wm. S. Harwood, at Tombstone, Ariz.; David B. Muir, at Walsenburg, Colo.; Horace E. Dubendorf, at Alamosa, Colo.; Siegel Heiman, at Monte Vista, Colo.; O. F. Zeigenhause, at Telluride, Colo.

The Election in Jackson.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—A special to the Associated press from Jackson, Miss., at 10 a. m. says: The voting is progressing slowly and quietly. Thus far no negroes have made application to vote and as long as such is the case trouble is not likely to occur. It is intimated that an attempt will be made to vote them en masse at least in the south ward, where McGill, candidate for mayor, has a fair chance for a majority. If such is the case a difficulty can hardly be avoided. Many negroes favor the Henry ticket or are neutral.

A Times-Democrat Jackson, Miss., special says: The municipal election passed off quietly. General Henry, democratic candidate for mayor and all the democratic aldermen are elected. Fifteen or twenty negroes presented themselves at the polls but on being told that there was a peaceable election and that their voting might cause trouble they quietly withdrew. There were a great many strangers in town, many coming here purposely to assist the democrats, and it is believed that their presence had the desired effect of preventing trouble.

Blizzard in Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kas., January 6.—The worst blizzard of the season struck this place yesterday afternoon and has been in progress ever since with a fierce northwest wind accompanied by snow. The thermometer fell 32 degrees in a few hours and this morning was 24 degrees below freezing. The snow still continues this evening and it is feared that railroad travel will be delayed.

KANSAS CITY, January 6.—Dispatches from Kansas and Missouri say that a blizzard of considerable severity prevails throughout these two states to-night. The temperature is generally near zero and the snow is drifting badly.

A GRAND BANQUET.

The First Annual Banquet of the Denver Board of Trade.

Murat Halstead and Carter Harrison Among the Guests.

Many High Officials and Distinguished Persons Present.

Governor Hill of New York in the Role of Ballot Reformer.

Denver's Big Banquet.

DENVER, January 7.—The first annual banquet of the Denver board of trade was given to-night at the Windsor hotel and was the most elaborate affair of the kind ever given in the city. The spacious dining room and tables were most handsomely decorated with cut flowers and evergreens until it looked like a summer flower garden. Plates were laid for five hundred guests, and every chair was filled. Guests were present from Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Aspen and every point in the state as well as from neighboring states.

Among the most notable persons present and who responded to toasts were Governor Cooper of Colorado, Mayor Londoner of Denver, Hon. Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Hon. Carter Harrison of Chicago, Hon. B. B. Paddock, president of the board of trade of Fort Worth, Texas, Hon. J. T. Hurley of Texas, Governor Warren of Wyoming and Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, of telephone company fame, and ex-Governor Alva Adams of Colorado. Many other prominent gentlemen were present, mostly citizens of Colorado. At 2 o'clock this morning the toast making is still going on with prospects of it continuing until morning.

Governor Hill's Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 7.—Governor Hill in his annual message to the legislature was desirous of some changes in the laws relating to elections. He reviews the present election laws and says: "Yet, in spite of these excellent provisions, our laws do not reach the two great evils which attend our elections, intimidation and corruption. These flourish unchecked, bringing shame upon our state and rendering our elections a mockery and threaten even the integrity and existence of our political institutions. It is indeed a sad allegation which is made and not denied, that in some parts of our state at the recent presidential election there was corruption so unrestrained that the scenes at the polls resembled auctions more than elections, and that in other places intimidation was so prevalent and undisguised, particularly at some of our manufacturing centers, that employes were virtually driven to the polls and actually instructed by their employers as to what ticket they should vote."

The governor reviews the Australian system, finds some excellent things in it, but as a whole condemns it. He recommends the passage of a law which will provide for secret compartments for the voter, and claims this provision alone would do much to prevent corruption and would secure the chief benefits of true electoral reform.

The governor objects to the exclusively official ballot, and says that the provision which requires the voter to vote by placing a mark opposite the name of his candidate is unconstitutional, because it makes an educational qualification that the voter shall be able to read, otherwise he cannot know where to place his mark.

The State Suits.

DENVER, January 7.—The suits brought against ex-state treasurers brings up the question of whether or not the state has the right to demand the return of interest upon state funds held by them during their incumbency of the office. The principal point involved in the controversy is whether the state treasurer is merely custodian for the state or whether, being absolutely liable for any and all losses of state moneys entrusted to him he becomes the virtual owner of the money to do with it as he sees fit until called upon to expend it for state purposes or turn it over to a successor at the expiration of his term of office. The amount sued for is not stated in the complaint, but it is believed that the amount so received by each treasurer during his two years' term will reach nearly $100,000.

Democratic Senators Chosen.

HELENA, Mont., January 7.—The democrats met at noon with a joint quorum present. On the first ballot Clark and Maginnis were elected democratic senators from Montana by a vote of seventeen each. Hon. W. A. Clark was president of the late constitutional convention of Montana. He is a well known banker and a mine owner of Butte. Hon. Martin Maginnis has repeatedly represented Montana as delegate in congress.

Governor Toole will, it is said, sign the certificates of their election, but Secretary of State Rotwitt will refuse officially to attest them and will not affix the state seal.

Against the Trust.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Judge O'Brien to-day gave judgment in favor of George Rice in his fight with the Standard Oil trust. Some months ago Rice purchased in the open market five Standard Oil trust certificates. He also received an additional share as stock dividends on his five shares. The certificates remained in the name of the person from whom Rice purchased them and notwithstanding his repeated efforts to have them transferred to his name on the books, the trust refused to comply with his demands. Then he began suit in the supreme court against John D. Rockefeller and other trustees. The defense was that Rice had not established his title to the certificates and was hostile to the defendants, having purchased the certificates for the purpose of harassing and annoying the trust; that Rice had instituted several suits to annoy the defendants and had offered to drop the proceedings if the trust paid him $550,000 for his oil refinery at Marietta, Ohio.

Judge O'Brien, in giving judgment in favor of Rice, says he had established his right to become transferee under the trust agreement. As to the suits against railroads and others, the judge holds that they were justified by unjust discriminating in freight, at any rate, even if these suits were unjustified that fact should not have been put forth as a reason to deprive the plaintiff of his rights.

Germany's Late Empress Dead.

BERLIN, January 7.—The dowager empress, Augusta, who has been suffering from influenza, had a relapse to-day and died at 4:30 o'clock.

At 2 p. m. the emperor and empress were sent for and they, with their two eldest sons, Crown Prince William and Prince Frederick, and the grand duke and grand duchess of Baden, son-in-law and daughter respectively of the dowager empress, arrived at her bedside soon after. Count Von Moltke left the palace at noon. He was much affected at the patient's alarming condition. A large crowd assembled in "Unter den Linden" before the palace and much sympathy was shown for the empress.

The death of Empress Augusta was announced to the people by the lowering of the imperial standard from its place over the palace. The empress passed away peacefully, surrounded by all her near relatives. As the end came the mourners knelt around the bed and the court chaplain offered prayer and then blessed the remains. Emperor William and the empress soon after left the chamber.

Early in the morning the doctors perceived that there was no hope of saving the empress' life. She had suffered from influenza for three days and bore the malady so well that on Monday night her recovery was looked upon as certain, but in the course of the night pneumonia developed and presented a crisis too great for her remaining strength. Emperor William and the whole imperial family are in the deepest affliction at the sad event.

A Sucker State Sensation.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., January 7.—For a long time the affair between Miss Keener and Nathan Pasten, her colored coachman, has been the gossip of the town. Some time ago Pasten went to Iowa and while there Miss Keener sent the negro a large amount of valuable property. This morning Pasten returned and proceeded to the home of Miss Keener where he was met by her brother, Tom Keener, who ordered the negro away. As Pasten turned to go he met Miss Keener and a young man named Bancroft. Without warning, the negro drew a pistol and began shooting, first at Bancroft, who was twice wounded, and then at Miss Keener, who promptly returned the fire, both being wounded. Miss Keener was shot through the lungs and is in a very critical condition. Pasten was shot in the arm and head. At this juncture the negro was clubbed and disarmed by the crowd drawn to the scene. Pasten is in jail but so terribly injured that it is thought he cannot recover. It is said that Miss Keener will scarcely live through the night. The Keener family is one of the most prominent in Jacksonville, the elder Keener having been engaged in the commission business at Naples and Meredosia, Ill., and interested in a line of Illinois river steamers running to St. Louis.

Passenger Rate War.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The northwestern passenger rate war is spreading. The west bound reduction went into effect to-day, making the rate from Chicago to St. Paul $9 first-class and $7 second-class by all lines. Furthermore, the Chicago and Northwestern, in connection with the Union Pacific, reduced its rates to Montana and Northern Pacific coast points by way of Omaha to meet competition by way of St. Paul. This is done, however, without disturbing the Missouri river rates. The fight between the "Soo" line and Burlington and Northern on passenger business from St. Paul to eastern points may involve some of the lines leading eastward from Chicago. To avoid this a meeting of the Central Traffic association will be held on Thursday.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:

Otis H. Culler, register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Postmasters: Alfred H. Robbins at East Las Vegas, N. M.; Robert E. Sterling at Napa City, California; J. P. Squires, Redlands, California.

Favorable Report Ordered.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The committee on pensions has ordered a favorable report upon the bill to repeal so much of section 4698 of the revised statutes as provides that no claim of state militiamen for pensions on account of disability from wounds or injuries received in battle with rebels or Indians while temporarily rendering service shall be valid unless prosecuted to successful issue prior to July 4th, 1874.

Beck's Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Senator Harris to-day introduced for Senator Beck a bill setting forth the statistics regarding the public debt, surplus, etc., and declaring that the maintenance of taxation to provide further for the sinking fund, under the existing circumstances, is a needless and wrongful burden on the people and enacts that all laws providing for the sinking fund for the payment of the principal of bonds of the United States be and are hereby suspended until further order of congress.

Jack Rowe Dead.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 7.—Jack Rowe, the noted base ball player, who was to have been manager of the Buffalo brotherhood team this year, died suddenly to-day.

Resulted in a Draw.

BOSTON, January 7.—At the Crib club last night Chappie Moran, of England, and Cal McCarthy, of this city, fought 35 rounds to a draw.

CHRISTMAS IN NORWAY.

The Curious Mythological Story of the Norseman.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—From the old Norse mythology, rich in legend and saga, have been derived many of the customs with which the Christian Christmas festival is observed, and among the Swedes and Norwegians in this country—veritable sons of Thor, as many of them seem to be in their rugged virility and massive strength—the Christmas tide is hardly less a celebration of the death of Baldur, the god of light, or the light of the world, than of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ.

They borrow the significance of the feast of the winter solstice, in other words, from a myth that in poetic sentiment shadows forth a meaning at least suggestive and typical of the story of the nativity, and in many of the Norwegian and Swedish homes in our own northwestern states the games and customs with which the holiday festival is enriched come directly from the customs of the Norsemen. In New York city this is rarely true. Like the citizens of other foreign origin, they have their distinctively national churches and societies, and in these associations the old customs are still preserved in a modified form, but there is less each year of the picturesque home life and northern manners among them. I found less distinctive Scandinavian celebration last year than seems possible among so intelligent and earnest a people, and the most characteristic of all the festivals among them last Christmas is the custom of the little Scandinavian church in William street, South Brooklyn.

It seems a pity that this is so, for of the many poems of the world's religions that are founded on the dying of the year that of Baldur seems the quaintest and most beautiful. He was the son of Thor and of Frigga, and the noblest Apollo in his attributes of light and beauty. When light and the warmth and brightness of the northern summer began to die on the eve of the shortest day of the year, Baldur was slain. He [illegible] dreams and [illegible] which he and the other gods [illegible] interpreted, and Frigga [illegible] from everything in [illegible] that they would [illegible] Baldur. Only from the [illegible] not take the oath.

The Asa Loki, who was the god of darkness and evil, [illegible] inquired about this and [illegible] told him what [illegible] O [illegible] from the mistletoe had she not taken the pledge, because it was [illegible] [illegible] Hodur [illegible] and it came to be one of the favorite sports in the assembly of the gods for him to stand up and let the others [illegible] the other [illegible] [illegible] made of the mistletoe [illegible] the gods and when Baldur stood up, Loki asked [illegible] the blind god, why [illegible] [illegible] Baldur was slain.

Ever afterward, at the feast of the winter solstice the mistletoe was among the Norsemen an emblem of the myth, and not merely a bit of green leaves decoration. When Christianity made its way northward the priests among the Germans and Scandinavians [illegible]

[illegible] Baldur and Christ [illegible] though some Christian [illegible] [illegible] all nations and all religions at about the time of the winter solstice. The Phœnicians, [illegible] the Romans, the Jews, the Mohammedans and the Christians have alike taken that season for their merriment feasts. Among the Druids was the oak ceremonial, which led to the custom of bonfires and yule logs. Grimm traces these back to the Twelfth century in Germany. The Hindoo feast of Lakshmi is celebrated with charity to every human being. The Romans and Greeks observed their saturnalia by giving their slaves temporary freedom and license.

Observe that these are all celebrated after the husbandman's labor for the year is closed and the year itself dies. The Rev. Dr. Jennings, in his work on Jewish antiquities, says it is a vulgar opinion merely that Christ was born on Dec. 25. The feast is held then simply because it is the world's time for a feast. Among our own people King Hakon the Good, the foster son of King Athelstan, of England, tried in the Tenth century, to abolish the sacrificial feasts with which we honored Baldur, and to substitute the Christmas celebration. He failed and was compelled to take part in the old heathen rites himself, but his will prevailed after he had passed away. There had been cattle, swine and horses sacrificed, and occasionally human lives, but this, of course, is no longer the custom.

FALES-CURTIS.

About Time.

Wiggins—Has Higgins settled down any?

Jiggins—Yes, I think he has by this time; he's been buried about three weeks.—Epoca.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

A Young Boy Nearly Suffocated in the City Jail.

There was an exciting scene at the city hall Tuesday afternoon that many of those present will long remember. It was occasioned by Albert Dequest, a fifteen year old prisoner in the city jail, attempting to fire the building while locked in one of the cages, and which nearly resulted in the young fellow losing his life.

Albert Dequest came to the city on Monday from Pueblo, where he says he has been working as a plumbers' apprentice. Albert is fifteen years of age, and, as the circumstances prove, about as tough a specimen of the genus "kid" as ever struck the town. Tuesday morning he espied a leather overcoat hanging in front of E. E. O'Brien's harness establishment, and coveted it. Albert's propensities are such that to long for anything portable and not chained down, means that he shall own it eventually, at least for a short time. Albert took a great fancy to the leather overcoat, and it was not long until the article had disappeared from its usual peg and was nicely tucked away under the coat of the youth who, so early in his career, had developed the true plumber instinct. However, Officer Shelby caught sight of the fleeing culprit, and suspecting something wrong, took him in charge, coat and all. Now Mr. O'Brien had designed selling that particular coat to some worthy Colorado Springs citizen for about ten dollars and it was not long until he missed it. Upon making known his loss to the police department he was shown the coat taken from Albert and instantly recognized his property. In the afternoon young Dequest was arraigned before Justice Shideler, plead guilty to stealing, and was sentenced to a term of two years in the state reform school at Golden. Constable Gathright put the prisoner in the lobby of the city jail, under the city hall, to detain him until evening when they could start on their journey. He had hardly gotten out of sight when the young prisoner began trying to get out of the jail. Marshal Dana heard him working and went down and locked him in the cage, and then went over into the city on some business. The young man next conceived an original and brilliant scheme for getting free, and began tearing the excelsior from his bed tick and tucking it into the top bars of the cage. The inside of the cage is roofed with iron plate, but the pine floor of the first story is just outside. Next he took a lucifer from his pocket and ignited the excelsior, undoubtedly intending that the flame should reach the pine floor. The only result was the filling of the room full of black smoke, and when Albert began to strangle there was a great outcry. An alarm of fire was turned in and the people about the building began to make desperate efforts to rescue him. It looked very much like a holocaust as there was no one present with keys to the steel cage, and it was impossible to tell how much fire there was below. The outer door was burst open and the rescuers fought their way through the smoke to the cage. Officer Shelby finally discovered a key in the marshal's office but all efforts to unlock the cage were useless. The prisoner finally informed them that he had been tampering with the lock and had broken a skeleton key in it. A fireman's respirator was finally passed into the nearly exhausted boy and he was ordered to lie down on the floor. A few strokes with a sledge hammer broke the lock and the prisoner was dragged into the pure air, with his system nearly full enough of smoke and not air to let him float. He quickly recovered but could not tell exactly why he had done the act, excepting that he did not want to go to the reform school and did want to see his mother.

The fire department responded to the alarm quickly, and soon extinguished the flame. The damage by fire to the city hall will not amount to $10. Many good citizens who looked into the city's "black hole" for the first time yesterday, declared that in their opinion the boy was not very much to blame after all.

At its regular meeting meeting Wednesday the old reliable Matt France Hose company installed the following officers for the year: Foreman, A. B. Currie; first assistant, T. J. Wright; second assistant, Grif Sherwood; secretary, James Stum; treasurer, Chas. St. John; pipemen, Chas. Kitner and F. L. Ripley; hydrantmen, W. J. Mathews and James Stum; barman, Jack Fife; axman, Joseph Houle. During the evening Mr. Elbert Martin presented the company two boxes of cigars, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks. The company also expressed its thanks to all those who contributed to make its annual ball a success. The company will clear $175 on the affair.

K. of P. Installation.

Every seat was occupied in Castle hall Thursday night by members of Myrtle Lodge, K. of P., and invited friends, to witness the ceremony of installing the officers. The beautiful and impressive ceremony occupied about two hours, the following officers being installed by the past chancellors of the order from Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Roswell: Geo. F. Owen, P. C.; John Cochran, C. C.; W. L. Bartlett, V. C.; K. McDermid, P.; E. S. Foley, M. at A.; W. A. Davis, K. of R. and S.; E. O. Smith, M. of F.; J. K. Miller, M. of E.; W. E. Robertson, I. G.; W. R. McCoy, O. G.

During the evening there was music by a number of well known musical amateurs of the city, including Maude Walker, Cinq Mars, Mr. J. C. Franklin, Harry Shields and D. E. Seymour. Miss Dexter, the elocutionist, recited a scene from the play of Damon and Pythias in an admirable manner. At the close fruit and nuts were served, and the ladies were presented with handsome souvenirs in the form of little satin banners containing the names of the officers. During the evening short addresses upon the origin and work of the order were made by Mr. Harrington, of Colorado City, and J. K. Miller, of this city.

Mr. [illegible] F. Sudonridge left the city Wednesday for an extended visit in the east, principally in Philadelphia.

Mr. E. E. Nichols, county commissioner-elect, sat with the board of county commissioners Wednesday for the purpose of acquainting himself with the business of the office.

The deed of the park property at Manitou, in which the soda springs are situated, was filed yesterday, the Colorado Springs company transferring the property to the Manitou Mineral Water company.

Major G. H. Putnam, secretary of the American International Copyright league, and head of the Putnam publishing house of New York, delivered his lecture, "Books, and Book Making Among the Ancients," at the First Baptist church Tuesday. Mr. Putnam has delivered the lecture in this city before, and this, with the cold weather, conspired to decrease the size of the audience somewhat. The audience, however, showed its appreciation of the scholarly effort of the speaker, and closely followed his words for an hour as he graphically described the means adopted by the nations of the past to preserve and circulate their literature.

The purchase of the Colorado Springs street car line by the El Paso Rapid Transit company should be welcome news to every citizen of Colorado Springs. There is a grand opening for one first class rapid transit company but not for two. This sale not only secures to us at no very distant date better accommodations on the old line but also assures the early completion and operation of the new system now being constructed to the east of our city, through the Grand View addition to Austin Bluffs. The latter property with its independent water system and many other residence advantages, is now brought within twenty minutes ride of the heart of the city. No one in search of a residence location should decide until they have examined this locality. A carriage is always in attendance at No. 8 North Tejon street, the principal office of the company, to show the property.

Judge Severy of the county court Tuesday gave his decision in the application of E. T. Williams, head of the Williamite society, to be appointed guardian of the two Campbell girls. It will be remembered that the case occasioned considerable comment at the time of the hearing, the Humane society opposing the appointing of Williams and claiming that the influences of the Williamite society are not proper for the children. Judge Severy declined to appoint Williams as guardian of the children. The Humane society asked that Mr. J. H. Bruening be appointed guardian for the youngest girl, which will probably be done and some suitable person selected as guardian for the older one. Judge Colburn, attorney for the Humane society states that a little boy has recently been left to the charge of the Williamites, and any attempt to take out guardianship papers will be resisted by the society.

Colorado Springs Typographical union has elected the following officers to serve for the next half year: President, F. A. Colby; vice-president, S. K. Sawyer; financial secretary, W. J. Mathews; recording secretary, E. J. Reed; sergeant-at-arms, J. G. Denison; executive committee, John Bridge, C. C. Wetmore, E. G. Denison; trustees, Miss Lizzie Mave, J. M. Bolton and M. A. Conner.

At the meeting of Colorado Springs Typographical union No. 82, held on Sunday last, resolutions were adopted endorsing the Chace international copyright bill, and urging the state's representatives in congress to support the measure. For many years the printers of the United States have united in opposing an international copyright upon the grounds that the amount of printing in the country would be lessened. This though the provisions of the Chace bill are such that an international copyright law will result in increasing the number of books printed in America.

Some big real estate deals are still being reported or discussed, and it looks as though the movement had just begun. There is an evident disposition on the part of capitalists to gobble up all available business property on Tejon street. The latest sale of consequence is the property owned by Dr. Tucker, and now occupied by him as an office. The purchaser is Dr. B. P. Anderson, but the price paid is not given. It is said the price is upwards of $17,000. There was a rumor on the streets yesterday that the Earle property on the corner of Nevada avenue and Pike's Peak avenue had been sold, but upon inquiry it was learned that the report was not true.

Street Railway Sold.

The GAZETTE never likes to spoil sport by being a little too previous in the publication of an item, especially if spoiling sport works an injury to the best interests of Colorado Springs. For this reason it consented on Saturday to run the risk of not getting an interesting bit of news before its readers ahead of other papers although fully informed in the matter. On Saturday papers were signed which practically transfers the plant of the Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Railway company to the El Paso Rapid Transit company. To persons who have watched the course of events since the organization of the Rapid Transit company, this announcement will probably be no great surprise. For some time the transit company has been trying to get a controlling interest in the horse railway, principally for the reason that it did not wish to have two lines of street railway encumbering the road between this city and Manitou and the principal streets of the city. Early last fall it got an option on a large block of the stock, but for some reason the option was allowed to expire. On Saturday enough of the stockholders in the horse car company consented to dispose of their stock to the rapid transit people to give them a controlling interest in its affairs.

The price paid is $75,000, and the Rapid Transit company assumes all liabilities. The sale includes all lines of tracks, rolling stock, live stock, real estate and rights and franchises owned by the street car company. Possession will be given in about twenty days.

The El Paso Rapid Transit company is composed entirely of local capitalists of energy and push. They state that they propose to give the city of Colorado Springs the finest rapid transit system in the country, and it is a part of their plans to change the horse car line to electric motor. The inability of the company to secure the horse car company's plant until now, and other matters, have prevented any definite plans being decided upon as to what routes will be built immediately. These matters will be decided in a few days, and contracts let for the iron and for the building of the power house, etc. The city is to be congratulated upon securing rapid transit, and all outside properties will immediately feel the effect.

At the meeting of Koerner lodge, No. 50, K. of P., held Monday night in the Knights of Honor hall, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Frank Sobrbeck, past chancellor; Phil Strube, chancellor commander; C. Liebold, V. C.; Fred Ege, P.; Louis Rumpf, M. of F.; R. Heyse, M. of E.; Geo. Knick, M. at A.; F. W. Kellerstein, K. of R. and S.; R. Kranz, I. G.; August Hencke, O. G.; Gus. Sturm, trustee. The installing officers were C. F. Kaufer, district deputy grand chancellor; Frank Schmidt, grand prelate of Damon lodge, No. 2, of Denver; and Gus Sturm, grand master-at-arms. After the installation the members and their friends partook of an elegant supper served by their wives and daughters. During the evening Mr. F. W. Kellerstein presented Past Chancellor Kaufer with a past chancellor's jewel as a token of remembrance. Mr. Kaufer highly appreciates his gift. All present enjoyed a pleasant evening.

J. P. Curtis & Co.'s real estate agency scored some good sales on Saturday. W. R. Barnes' residence on South Nevada avenue was sold for $8500 to Wm. Banning; Wm. Banning's house on West Cucharras street was sold to W. H. Jones of Fountain for $2300. Several sales of vacant lots were also made.

A marriage license was issued Tuesday to Harvey Howard and Mrs. Florence Kendall, both of Colorado Springs.

The Detroit Journal desires to receive, by postal card, the address of all living male and female descendents of revolutionary officers and soldiers of 1776, and, when possible, the name and state of the ancestor.

George Harting on Monday filed a plat and statement of the Yankee Girl claim with the county clerk.

The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company at their last meeting declared their usual 2 per cent quarterly dividend.

A bridge on the Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth road near Eastonville burned on Sunday night. In consequence the Ft. Worth trains were all run over the Rio Grande track Monday.

The board of county commissioners were in session Monday afternoon, being the last regular session of the old board. The official bonds of county officers were examined and also a few bills.

Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Year, arrived in the city Thursday, and for a few days will be the guest of his son and daughter who are spending the winter here.

At the close of the installation ceremonies of Myrtle Lodge K. of P. Wednesday evening, Past Chancellor G. F. Owen was presented with a very handsome past chancellor's jewel by Grand Chancellor Cochran.

A marriage license was issued Thursday to William James and Miss Lizzie Clark, both of Colorado Springs.

The El Paso Abstract company, which has had its quarters in the county court house for several years, will move into the east rooms in the second story of the Hagerman block as soon as the block is completed. That will bring them just across the alley from where now located.

Judge Benedict of the Denver law firm of Benedict & Phelps, spent the day in the city Thursday, transacting business in the county clerk's office. The judge is decidedly of the opinion that El Paso county needs a new court house and deserves it too.

The county commissioners have decided to improve the county's valuable court house property. The district court room is to be calcimined and the woodwork painted.

Mr. O. H. Godfrey, of the El Paso bank, was called to Green Bay, Wis., Thursday upon the receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his father. Mr. Godfrey left last evening.

The High School Lever netted $30 for the library fund during the past school term, which speaks much for the management of the magazine.

The preliminary examination of W. F. Perry, the driver of the El Paso Livery company's hack which ran over and killed Jerry O'Leary on the Manitou road, was begun before Justice Gorman yesterday afternoon. In the complaint Perry is charged with unlawfully, maliciously and feloniously killing and murdering Jerry O'Leary by running over him. Mr. John Cochran appeared for the people and Judge Harrison, Judge Williams and Mr. Brinson for the defendant. Judge Williams conducted the examination for the defendant. The prosecution began the examination of witnesses and at the time for adjournment had not closed its case. Witnesses were produced who stated that Perry was drunk, so much so that he fell down twice after the accident. That he was apparently drunk before getting on to the hack and that after the accident he returned to the stable at Manitou and told that five men had tried to hold him up, but he guessed one of them would never hold anybody else up. Shortly after 5 o'clock court was adjourned indefinitely, as the attorneys in the case will be busy in the county court for several days to come.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by F. G. Rowe for the week ending January 8, 1890:

CITY PROPERTY	
Geo. A. Loomis to Z. C. Martin, lt 1, blk 2, Loomis' add	
Chas. H. Collins, et al, to Nellie M. Finch, lts 2 and 3, blk 14, lts 2 and 3, blk 23, Parrish's add	
Kate L. Yunsel to E. W. Roberts, n 33 ft lt 6, blk 2, Loomis' add	
Alex Taylor, jr, to Fannie T. Taylor, lts 1 to 22 inclu, blk 1, lts 1 to 12 inclu, blk 2, lts 1 to 6 inclu, blk 3, lts 1 to 15 inclu, blk 4, lts 1 to 3 inclu, blk 5, all in West End add	
Carlsena Williams to Anne W. True, 25x[illegible] ft com 75 ft s of nw cor [illegible], Wheeler's sub of blk 234 add	
Geo. W. Thorne et al to John McEwen Foster et al, n [illegible], blk 233, add	4000
Isaac Cahn et al to E. L. Goodsell, lt 25, blk 5, Cahn's add No. 2	400
Edwin F. Eaton to Geoffry A. Jackson, 2 acres nw qr of nw qr of sw qr sec 8, tp 14 s, r 66 w	650
Geo. W. Thorne to Wm. S. Leffingwell, lts 11, 12 and 13, R. C. Bristol's sub of blk 210, add No. 1	
FALCON	
Falcon Town and Land Co. to Perry M. Soran, lts 17, 18 and 19, blk 15	500
Same to Henry George et al, lt 24, blk [illegible]	100
PALMER LAKE PARK.	
E. E. Wilson to E. L. Thompson, lts 27 and 28 blk 5	25
GLEN PARK.	
Glen Park Association et al, to Humphrey B. Chamberlin et al, all the property in Glen Park now belonging to said association	
MONUMENT.	
A. E. Woodward to Isaac Hopkins, [illegible] blk 15 add	75
FOUNTAIN.	
E. E. Wester et al to C. B. Severance, [illegible] blk 8, lt 5 blk 25, Reed's add	400
COUNTRY.	
Augustus Zeney to Francis B. [illegible], e hf and nw qr and w hf and ne qr sec [illegible], tp 13 s, r 64 w, 472 [illegible] acres	555
Frank G. Zerrox et al to Grand View Add company, all their int [illegible] tp 14 s, r 65 w	1

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aixen's. k-8tf

DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Harriet A. McNeil, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the third day of February, A. D. 1890, being one of the regular days of the January term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, E. E. Byington, administrator to collect of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator to collect, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as said administrator to collect. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 2d, 1890.

E. E. BYINGTON,
Administrator to collect the estate of Harriet A. McNeil, Deceased.
wa-4-5

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED—A fine line of E. P. Reed & Co.'s Ladies' Fine Shoes; also Men's, Boys' and Children's, all of which I will sell at very low prices.

J. CONWAY,
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17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
we-18-tf

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO, }
In the County Court.

D. P. Reed, Plaintiff vs. E. D. Cook, Defendant. Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to E. D. Cook, the Defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the county court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the Complaint; and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment for five hundred and fifty eight and 50-100 dollars now due said plaintiff, D. P. Reed, from said defendant, E. D. Cook, for and on account of labor done and performed and services rendered by said D. P. Reed, for, and, to the benefit of said E. D. Cook, and at his request, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made: which is now on file in this office.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for judgment against you according to the prayer of said complaint, which has been filed in this court.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 17th day of October, A. D., 1889.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT,
Clerk.
By Edwin T. Hanna, Deputy.
wm-28-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
Dec. 16, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court of El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colorado on February 3d, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Jacob Minder of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. 15369, for the nw qr nw qr sec 34, ne qr ne qr sec 33, sw qr sw qr sec 27 and se qr se qr sec 28, tp 14s, range 67w

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel H. Wade, Patrick McGrath, Israel P. Buck and Wm. McManus, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wm-31-6 Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of W. R. Wheeler, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of W. R. Wheeler, late of the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of said El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, in said County, at the February term, 1890, on the first Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 7th day of January, A. D. 1890.

CAROLINE WHEELER,
wa-1-4 Administratrix.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

To all whom it may Concern:

Be it known that, whereas, The Manitou Land and Improvement Company by Wm. O. McKinlay, its duly authorized President, and C. F. Gillette, its Secretary, of the county of Arapahoe and state of Colorado, did by its certain deed of trust made and executed on the 6th day of April, 1889, and recorded on the 8th day of April, 1889, in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, in book 98 at page 31, of said El Paso county records, convey to the undersigned, Sandford Richards, as Trustee, all the premises, lands and property, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit:

All of the west half of the southwest quarter of section eight, in township fourteen, south of range sixty-seven, west; and also all of blocks three (3) and four (4) in Fairview addition to the city of Manitou Springs, according to the plat of the same on record in said county, to secure the payment of the following described promissory note of the said, The Manitou Land and Improvement Company, executed and delivered on the same date as was said deed of trust; said note being given to S. J. Richards, or order, the beneficiary mentioned in said deed of trust, for the principal sum of two hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per month from the date thereof interest by the terms of said note became due and payable monthly, and whereas, said trust deed provides: that in case of default of payment of said note, or any part thereof, or interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then said trustee may sell said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, its heirs and assigns therein at public auction, and with the proceeds of such sale to pay said note and interest and attorneys fees as provided by note and all costs and expenses, etc., and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and a portion of said interest, although the same is now long past due. Now, therefore, at the request of S. J. Richards, the legal holder of said note and trust deed, I do hereby give and publish the notice provided for by said deed of trust, that by virtue of the authority therein vested in me, I will at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1890, at the north door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described real estate and all equity of redemption therein, at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying off said note and interest thereon, and all the costs and expenses of this trust.

SANDFORD RICHARDS,
wa-1-5 Trustee.

WANTED.

WANTED—To sell an English cart and harness, almost new. [illegible]

THE WEEKLY PRESS,
PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
Dec. 4 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of County court, El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 27, 1890, at 9 a. m. viz: John Gilmore, of Colorado Springs, P. O., Colo., Pre D. S. No. 13733, for the ne qr sec 17, tp 13s, range 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles W. Long, J. A. McCoy, J. W. Scott and J. A. Doubleday, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also before the clerk of County Court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 23d day of January, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: George W. E. DeWitt, of Edgerton P. O., Colo., H. S. No. 5400 for the se qr sw qr, s hf se qr and ne qr se qr, sec 12, tp 13s, range 67 w. That he intends to commute the same to a cash entry.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Green, C. B. Burton, Benjamin A. P. Eaton and Mark L. Dorr, all of Edgerton P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
wm-7-6 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Dec. 30th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court, of El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on February 19th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: William G. McKee of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. 7332, for the w hf ne qr and e hf nw qr, sec 3, tp 13s, range 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. B. Burton, Frank Smith, J. C. Hough and J. S. Paulin, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

And you Miss Anna Harris, who made Pre D. S. No. 1372 and you Samuel F. Harris, who made Pre D. S. No. 2373, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William G. McKee should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. [illegible]
wa-4-5